

The Silent Worker

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

"C-S-ON-THE-SHOULDER"



WHAT IT TAKES



THE CONVENTIONS



SEVENTH ANNUAL MYTHICAL TRACK MEET



DR. ELSTAD, MRS. POORE and MR. CLOUD at the adjournment of the Centennial meeting of the Convention.

The Silent Worker

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

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This Month . . .

From the time when the March number of THE SILENT WORKER came off the press, many readers have written in to compliment us on the improved appearance of the cover of the magazine. None of this praise belongs



Ladner of Berkeley, Calif., was asked to help with the selection of cover pictures each month. She accepted, and an improvement was immediately apparent in the appearance of the magazine.

This came as no surprise to us, as Mrs. Ladner's training has eminently qualified her for this work. From her undergraduate days in the Michigan School for the Deaf until 1937 when she became the bride of Emil Ladner, a teacher at the California School for the Deaf, art in most of its varied forms has occupied much of her time.

The first tangible evidence of her ability in this field came while she, as Mary Blackinton, was an art student at Cass Tech High School in Detroit, when she was awarded second prize in a national jewelry - designing contest sponsored by Scholastic magazine.

Before entering Gallaudet College, where she further distinguished herself in the field of art, Mary worked for several months for the Junior League of Detroit, making monograms and designs for a group of Czechoslovakian women to follow in embroidering for their gift shop. After her graduation from Gallaudet, she taught handicraft for a year in the Indiana School for the Deaf.

At the present time, Mary is the mother of four children, two girls and twin boys. The duties of parenthood leave her little time for other activities, but she still finds a few minutes now and then to give to her hobbies, all of which center around art.

Persons interested in acting as correspondents or agents for The Silent Worker should write to Thomas Y. Northern, 1301 Grape Street, Denver, Colorado. Mr. Northern has been assigned to the post of coordinator of agents.

"C-S-on-the-Shoulder"

By "Little Finger-on-the-Chin"

A DOLLAR A DAY was the average salary of a teacher when Clyde Stevens, fresh out of college, returned to his alma mater after graduating from Gallaudet College in 1905. Some forty-odd years later this veteran teacher was taking an oral exam to qualify for promotion under State Civil Service, which eventually multiplied his initial salary by more than—well, never mind the statistics! After learning that Mr. Stevens had been teaching the deaf for over forty years, one of the examiners inquired with mock seriousness if he intended to make teaching his life work. With unruffled equanimity Stevens replied, "Well, I don't know about that. I'll need a few more years on the job before I can decide." Now, after twenty-four years, he attacks each day's work with as much vigor and enthusiasm as ever.

Enthusiasm is synonymous with C-S-on-the-Shoulder. This was evident back in '03, and again in '04, when Stevens led Gallaudet's track team to victory in the Penn Relays. Those were the only years Gallaudet ever won first place on the famous Franklin Field at the University of Pennsylvania. Stevens has two gold watches, as big as turnips, which he won on those auspicious occasions. They are still in good running order, though he doesn't keep them wound up, since he's far too modern to carry such ancient time pieces.

Besides being an outstanding athlete, Stevens was editor-in-chief of the *Buff and Blue* during his senior year at Gal-

laudet. That was neither his first nor his last experience in the editor's chair, for he edited an eight-page weekly, *The Twining Record*, Twining, Michigan, in the middle of the 90's, and was cited in several Detroit dailies as being the youngest editor in the state. He was sixteen then, and eager to find an outlet for his energy and enthusiasm.

In 1896 Stevens entered the Michigan School for the Deaf as a student, graduating in 1900. Some time after his return to the school as a teacher, he served for a year as editor of *The Michigan Mirror*.

Mr. Stevens has long been active in state and local organizations of the deaf, holding office in many of them. When the staff at the Michigan School organized their Professional Association in 1942, he was its first president, being re-elected for a second term.

Dean Mangan says, "The reason Mr. Stevens has so much influence in developing good character and personality traits in boys, is that he sets a living example instead of preaching. Our most reliable boys are Scouts. Just in rubbing elbows with C-S-on-the-Shoulder they pick up much of his fine sense of humor and fair play. There is no better pattern to follow in the growing-up process."

The fall of 1948 marked a quarter of a century since Mr. Stevens organized Troop 52, Boy Scouts of America,

at the Michigan School for the Deaf. The troop has had 218 members, and the number of merit badges they have taken is well over 500, covering 59 different subjects. At one Court of Honor, Troop 52 took 64 awards, more than all other troops combined in the area. The troop has produced 11 Eagle Scouts.

Deaf entrants from Troop 52 won first place in two journalism contests, in competition with 1800 hearing Scouts. This involved writing weekly Scout news stories over a period of several weeks, for a local paper. Enthusiasm,

inspired in the youngsters by their scoutmaster, made all these feats possible.

Upon organizing Troop 52, Stevens took the five year training for scoutmaster's key, and a few years later he was awarded the Silver Beaver. He holds about all the honors it is possible for a scoutmaster to have—the latest being the General Eisenhower medal. Yet the thing he treasures most is the thought of all the fine young men whose characters he helped to mold in their formative years.

With all his extra curricular activities, Mr. Stevens has found time to meet the requirements for a Bachelor of Science degree at the University of Michigan, to add to his Master's degree from Gallaudet. Stevens fits in with any group. He does not consider his deafness much of a handicap in a hearing college. In fact, he



CLYDE STEVENS



At far left, Stevens supervises the activities of a group of Scouts whose troop he organized at the Michigan School 25 years ago.—Photos courtesy Mich. School for Deaf.

contends that deafness often has unusual advantages. One summer session he was rooming with Stahl Butler in a house near the campus. The two fellows thought they were the only roomers in the house. Clyde says if he had been able to hear the water splashing in the tub, he probably never would have met the third roomer, a beautiful "Bomber Girl" who worked on the graveyard shift at Willow Run. After this incident Clyde's roommate declared definitely that *hearing* was a handicap.

The past several summers have found Mr. Stevens teaching archery at the Bay Cliff Camp for handicapped children in Michigan's upper peninsula. His course is as popular with staff members as with the children. He was unusually successful in teaching a little crippled boy to shoot with bow and arrow by holding the bow with his feet. With one arm useless, the child had never been able to participate in this type of physical recreation. He was but an onlooker, wistfully watching other children having fun. Being left out is no fun for a child and Mr. Stevens determined to do something about it. He and the boy went off together to experiment. After weeks of practice the boy became one of the best marksmen among the little campers.

Wallace J. Finch, superintendent of the Michigan School for the Blind, one of the directors of Bay Cliff Health Camp, and former principal of the Michigan School for the Deaf, says: "Mr. Stevens has given more service to children both in and after class than anyone I know. Hours of work meant nothing to him if he could be of aid to some boy or girl. That is the finest compliment that can be paid to a teacher."

Mr. Stevens is a mighty nice person to have around at social gatherings. Besides being the life of the party, he is always willing to don an apron and help with the dishes—be he host or guest. As an after-dinner speaker he's tops. We'll let him tell you this one in his own way.

"My wife and I were taking a trip in our car when she heard a driver behind us shout, 'You've got a flat!' She was at the wheel but turned to tell me the bad news.

"Never mind, I'll take care of it," I said, getting out of the car.

"Now, believe it or not, I changed tires with the car moving right along. After the job was done I took my seat beside her and away we went, never losing a minute on the trip."

"Superman!" came from his listeners. "Well, not exactly," resumed Mr. Stevens. "You see, the flat was discovered while we were on the ferry crossing the Straits of Mackinac."

Meagher's Musings

by J. FREDERICK MEAGHER

See by the papers Mrs. Douglas Tilden died lately.

Around 1900-15 Douglas Tilden was far and away the greatest deafie in the world! As good, or better, than any other American sculptor—his countless bronze statues still stand gloriously in and around San Francisco. Tilden was not only a marvelous sculptor, he was also one of the bing-bang-bestest writers in all deafdom! But that's all, brother!

Seems all men great in one or two lines just MUST be batty in most other ways.

Tilden's pitiful freeze-out started at the NAD Convention in Norfolk, Va., 1907. There he and President George Wilhelm Veditz went for each other hammer and tongs. Tilden wanted to be IT, and Mr. Big of all assemblages. Bad taste. But Editor Edwin Allan Hodgson of old Fanwood (NYC) gave him all the space he wanted in the old *Deaf-Mute's Journal*. Tilden's pet jassax yelp was about the "Federation Plan." Near as I remember that was some kind of a super-NAD, consisting of Tilden, Tilden & Tilden maybe. With lesser deaf geniuses bowing humbly to the mighty Tilden.

But Editor Hodgson gave Tilden free rein in his *Journal*. Until the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1915, and the NAD Convention there.

Though living across the bay from San Francisco, Tilden gave the NAD bunch a sneering cold-shoulder. Never even attended the social side.

Hodgson shook his head and went across the Bay to see Tilden. Urged him to attend the convention. Not Tilden! He seemed to feel all our deafies should make a pilgrimage to his barn-like "studio" and hail him King of Kings.

From that day Tilden was a gone goat!

Believe Tilden's other visitors, across the Bay in Oakland, were myself and the '15 NAD official

"press girl" — Miss Wildey Mitchell. (Now Mrs. Melville David-son.)

"Have a hunch you and I may bitterly regret our rash visit to California's exiled Native Son," said Wildey.

But we never regretted.

We found Tilden was the Prince of Quarrelers. Every sentence he found something to criticize the deaf for. Seemed the whole world was out of step—except Tilden. Soon as

I changed the conversation to a fresh subject, he promptly began to rant and rage and cavil and carp on another trifle. Seemed the deaf did not hail him as God Almighty—so he ranted about it.

Just as I finished this, 8 p.m., June 22, a crowd brought Frau Frieda home with a broken wrist.

"There, but for the grace of God, go I," said a famous Britisher, on seeing a ragged bum. Success is a matter of luck. Or is it? In first World War our closest pal—and bitterest rival—was a nationally famous deaf athlete. University grad. Call him Gary. Gary had far more personality, brains and promise than we had. Pick of the pack, that Irish deafie. "Sure to go far in life," they said of him. Was a National A.A.U. wrestling champion—same as we were. He had played football on one of the greatest hearie colleges in all history. Even licked West Point—about the time Eisenhower was their star! Two of Gary's own university teammates are now immortals!

But . . . Gary liked to pose as a good fellow. In time, women, wine and horses got him down and out. Today the "good fellow" habit has him forgotten and forlorn—an old has-been. If teachers reading this can whip up a good chapel talk, hop to it!

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest are these, 'it might have been!'"



J. F. MEAGHER

WHAT IT TAKES...

By CARL B. SMITH and STAHL BUTLER

STEVE YERIC HAS IT. With only one arm he is a better man than most of us with two. His life is a good example of the fact that it is not what you have lost that matters but what you have left that counts.

Both of Steve's disabilities occurred in early childhood. It was spinal meningitis that made him deaf at four, and his deafness was likely partly responsible for his losing his left arm under a train. He and his brother were on their way home. A long freight train blocked their street. The hearing brother likely remembered the warnings of parent or teacher and went around; the deaf boy probably never understood those directions. He could not be bothered going so far around. Perhaps because of his deafness he did not get the warning noise of the start of the train, and a wheel cut off his left arm just below the elbow. The stump has grown very little since the childhood accident and is weak and comparatively useless.

Steve went one year to the Ohio School and then to Flint, Michigan. He says that his school life was normal. People at the school remember his good study habits and his happiness and cheerfulness. Believe it or not, he took part in all sports and would have made the first team in football, according to Steve, if the school had not changed coaches on him. He was active in scouting and passed his signalling by strapping a flag to his left arm stump. His scoutmaster sent him to a high school pool to pass his swimming tests and was amazed to see him beat all the contestants. When he signs one forgets to notice that one arm is very short.

Steve has more hearing friends than deaf friends, and we asked why. His reply was a story in itself. There were no deaf boys in Battle Creek when he came home from school in the summer, so he played with hearing boys. He taught the boys how to spell on their hands and suffered no communication handicap. So, year after year and summer after summer he fished, hunted, swam, played ball and fought with hearing boys of his own age. As we got the story, in addition to his nice personality, there were two reasons for his ready acceptance by the hearing boys.

Steve (second from right) here is shown teaching similarly disabled war veterans to swim. Completely at home in the water, Steve also excelled in football and baseball, as well as in other sports.

By constant practice Steve developed into an expert diver and swimmer, being a master of most of the popular swimming strokes including the crawl, breast, back and side strokes. Having a big and strong physique, in all his swimming, baseball, etc., his right arm had to serve double duty and it developed supreme strength. With the terrific punch which he developed, Steve was more than a match for any boy his age, and that was important because there were gangs in Battle Creek, and Steve says they met and battled it out almost every day.

So when you walk down the street with Steve, you realize that you are in the company of a personage. Everyone knows Steve and speaks to him. Of course his old buddies are family men now, but they still know how to talk to him, and he can usually find one of his old pals at every athletic or sports event that he attends. One man who knows him well thinks that he wins and holds his host of friends by his cheerfulness.

Following his graduation from the Michigan School, Steve was trained in Draft-

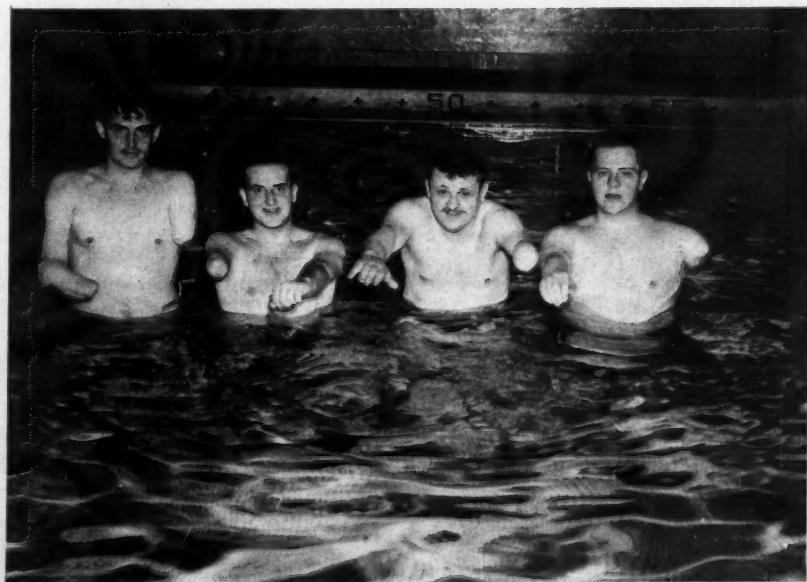
ing by Vocational Rehabilitation but the depression was still on and he could not get a job. This instruction, however, helped him obtain his present job as he often has to search blue prints to identify machine parts.

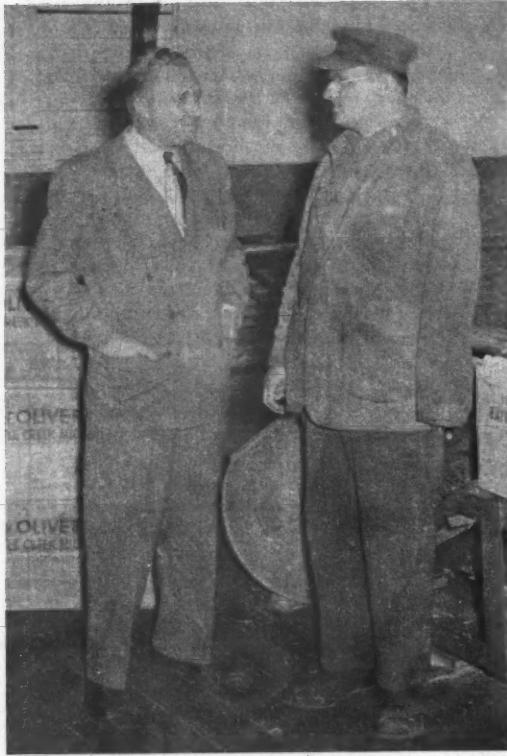
World War II found Steve employed as a checker for rummy games in a cigar store and recreation establishment. His strong right punch is what got him this job and there were no arguments with Steve when it came to keeping order. Steve realized that his tremendous right was stronger than he realized and he wanted to get out of this work for fear that he might sometime kill a man.

The war took Steve to the Oliver Corporation in Battle Creek where he promptly made a place for himself as a parts chaser. This particular Oliver factory manufactures combines and corn pickers that are shipped all over



At right, authors Carl B. Smith (standing) and Stahl Butler (taking notes) interview Steve Yeric for *The Silent Worker*.





Steve and boss J. R. Mohlie, manager of the Oliver Corporation. Steve is the plant's only deaf employee.

When Steve started out to become familiar with approximately 25,000 different machine parts on half a dozen different models, he was at first loaded down with so many books that he could hardly walk. Now he depends upon his memory and infrequently has to refer to blue prints.

Steve has used his spare time to the advantage of his employer and has really used ingenuity in running down spare parts. He has spent much time looking through storage areas and moving storage material and in that way found and located many parts of antiquated models. As he goes through all departments of the big plant he always pays close attention to the assembly of any new parts. Just now the company is coming out with a new model and Steve is watching

its assembly very close so as to be familiar with all the parts.

Steve vitalizes his work by thinking of the farmers who need the parts to repair the machines. He is glad to help a farmer repair an old machine so it will serve another year or two. Many orders for repairs come via telephone and telegraph, and farmers sometimes call in person for their repairs. Sometimes Steve paints and assembles parts in order to get them on their way sooner.

The Oliver Corporation is very strict in relation to safety in the shops. All employees are required to wear safety glasses. Cognizant of the importance of the safety program of the factory, Steve knows all the rules in detail and is very careful to observe them. He has a perfect safety record.

Steve lives with his mother. Steve cannot write his mother's Serbian language, so the two communicate by a natural sign language of their own which has served them these many years.

Success in his work, lots of men friends, and good skill and knowledge of sports—these should be enough satisfactions for a

Steve and his mother. A Serbian, she and her son have no oral or written language, have conversed by natural signs for years.

the world. Every morning Steve gets copies of shipments of repairs that are incomplete. Steve makes a list of the shortages and goes out into the factory to try to find the missing parts. If and when he finds them, then he has to secure a requisition from the repair department for the parts, and then he has to talk the production department manager into releasing them, because the assembly line must not stop because Steve got away with a few vital machine parts. If the parts needed are for an old model and are not available routinely, then Steve has to draw on the resources of his excellent memory in order to find parts.



man's man who can take care of himself against any other man.

Steve says that there is just one thing that he cannot do. He cannot cut and file his five fingernails!

ABOUT THE AUTHORS:

A fellow townsmen of Steve Yeric, CARL B. SMITH claims Missouri as his native state, although he was actually born in Arkansas 56 years ago. His father and brother were both barbers by trade, so it may be said that Carl was born to the trade. A barber for 40 years, he has been employed in that capacity for the last five years by the Percy Jones General Hospital in Battle Creek. This is the U. S. Army's largest hospital, and Carl Smith has had the opportunity to talk with and serve thousands of soldiers during the past few years. A graduate of the Missouri School for the Deaf with the class of 1910, he spent the following year at Gallaudet College and has since then taken courses in various subjects at several state universities.

STAHL BUTLER, currently serving as supervisor of the deaf and hard of hearing with Vocational Rehabilitation in Lansing, Michigan, first became interested in the deaf while doing janitorial and supervisory work in the Idaho School. He enrolled in the normal class at Gallaudet in 1924, and during the next three years was employed as a member of the college faculty. Between 1928 and 1937 Butler taught in the Georgia and New Jersey Schools, and then moved to Virginia, where he was superintendent of the state school for colored deaf and blind children until 1940. From that time until 1946 he was employed at the Michigan School for the Deaf. He will be recognized by many readers as the author of an interesting column printed each month in The Cavalier. Mr. Butler's years in the service of the deaf have caused no lessening of his interest in their problems.

The Volta Review

An illustrated monthly magazine for parents, teachers and friends of the deaf and the hard of hearing.

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Sample on request

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**1537 35th St., N.W.
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The Educational Front and Parents' Dept....

RICHARD G. BRILL, *Editor*

The Department of the Deaf and Deafened of the Michigan State Department of Labor

By HENRY P. CRUTCHER, *Director*

PART II

(The first installment of this two-part article was published in the June number.)

FOR THE NEXT FOUR YEARS the Division of the Deaf and Deafened operated from the Department of Labor office in the State Capitol Building at Lansing.

From the beginning this location proved unsatisfactory. Except for a few who were able to visit the Capitol and perhaps 100 manual deaf in the Lansing area, personal contact with the Director naturally was limited. Therefore, 90% of the Division business had to be carried on by correspondence.

Following his conviction that the deaf suffered more from a mistaken attitude on the part of the public and employers than they did from deafness, Mr. Howard's first major undertaking was to mail out a series of carefully prepared form letters and brochures explaining the purposes of the newly formed Division and extolling deaf qualifications generally to the 4000 firms listed in the then current Michigan Manufacturers Directory. About 50% replied, and a number of new openings for the deaf were thus created.

In 1942, due to exigencies created by the late war causing a consequent heavy demand for labor in Detroit war plants, it was deemed advisable to transfer the Division to that city and "loan" the services of the Director to the USES (United States Employment Service) office for the duration. Many of the thousands pouring into Detroit at that time in quest of big-war-pay employment were deaf, and the USES placement personnel had been at their wits end as to how to handle these numerous deaf applicants.

Mr. Howard's timely arrival and his immediately taking over all duties connected with deaf placements was a great relief to these aforesaid harassed regular USES placement personnel.

Since fully 60% of Michigan's deaf reside in the Detroit area, and the hundreds of deaf immigrants eventually landed there, it will be seen this centralized service to the deaf by an experienced deaf man was an excellent move.

In Detroit Mr. Howard found his main worry completely reversed.

Theretofore it had been to find enough placements for the deaf; thereafter it was to find enough deaf to fill available openings. He remained with the USES office in this capacity up to his untimely death in January, 1946, and the writer was subsequently appointed to the Directorship.

Except for the shut-down periods to reconvert the war plants to peace time production, employment continued almost at war-time level, as far as the deaf were concerned (except for deaf girls who were rapidly laid off as the soldiers returned) on through most of 1947. After that orders from the big plants steadily declined more and more, concerns preferring to do their own hiring at their respective plant employment offices. In the meantime the government had released the employment offices to the state, and thereafter they were known as Michigan State Employment Service (MSES) offices instead of USES.

These diminishing factory orders created an emergency, especially for the physically handicapped, including the deaf, who had been laid off since the war ended, and special measures had to be taken for their benefit. Accordingly, the top brass of the MSES created a new department known as the Selective Placement Service Division. Mrs. Amy F. Hayward, a veteran in employment service and years of previous experience in social work, was put in charge.

Given an office, a phone and an occasional referral, all this lovely lady was expected to do was to unearth jobs for the hundreds of the physically handicapped and the deaf of the Detroit area with just the assistance of the writer, who had been assigned to aid her, only to the extent of interviewing the deaf applicants. She performed heroically—or should it be she-roically—from opening to closing time and often didn't find time for lunch until 2:00 or 3:00 p.m. She made a commendable number of placements, but very few of these found favor with war-spoiled deaf applicants. Months later she was given another assistant, Mrs. Ruth Ryan, and she could have used several more just as easily.

Since the only way the Director was able to place the deaf at that time was through the Selective Service Division, and since it was difficult for the Selective

Service Division to find the type of placements the deaf desired, and last, but not least, since the assignment of the Division of the Deaf and Deafened to the Selective Service Department defeated the very main purpose for which our Division had been created, namely, to dissociate the deaf from the other handicapped groups, there seemed no point of advantage in remaining with the MSES any longer, especially as the Deaf Division had been "loaned" to the "USES," not the "MSES," "for the duration of the war," which had long since ended.

The Director explained all this and more to the M.A.D. Convention assemblage at Kalamazoo last August and to his then superior, Commissioner of Labor, George W. Dean, and all approved the severance of our Division, though retaining cooperative agreements from the Michigan State Employment Service, and its removal (last September) to the Detroit branch of the State Department of Labor office on the fifteenth floor of the Cadillac Square Building.

This building is owned by the state, and is the "sub-Capitol" of Michigan. Each of its twenty floors is occupied by one, or several, branches of correlative state departments in Lansing, and the heads of these state departments divide their time between their headquarters at Lansing and their auxiliary offices in Detroit. For instance, Department of Labor Commissioner, now Hon. John Reid, usually spends two days of the week's five in his Detroit office.

The Director frequently contacts many of the other state offices in the Cadillac Building in the interest of his Division work. To mention a few:

The State Attorney's office is on the 20th floor. Two floors below are the palatial quarters of Gov. G. Mennen Williams of askew-bow-tie fame, a great friend of the deaf, and more affectionately known to his many admirers as "Soapy". He is frequently to be found in this office and sometimes also his equally popular wife, Nancy. (Remind us to tell you more about Me and Soapy and Nancy later.)

The State Insurance office is on the tenth floor. When the writer is stumped with an insurance problem he consults the experts down there. If it stumps them also, he merely trots to the Penobscot skyscraper a block away and takes the elevator to the 42nd floor office of Gerald Adler, Detroit's crack deaf insurance man, knowing that Gerry will provide the correct solution.

On the twelfth floor are the Vocational Rehabilitation offices, known as the "VR" for short. This is the only other agency to provide special service

for the deaf. The local Field Agent for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing is Mr. Walter Uhlig, a hearing man, well versed in dactylography and formerly a minister to the deaf in California. He has been on the job about a year, and before him, Eric Malzkuhn (deaf), for about the same length of time. Mr. Uhlig is under the supervision of Mr. Stahl Butler, State Supervisor of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, with headquarters in the main office in Lansing, and who looks after the deaf in the rest of the state. He has been teacher, principal and superintendent of various state schools for the deaf. That he has thus acquired a genuine understanding of the deaf and their esoteric problems, is reflected in his fine monthly contributions to the columns of the *Cavalier*.

Although coadjutant, our and the VR agencies for the deaf are in no way officially connected, as is so often and erroneously assumed. In general, the difference between the service of the two agencies is that the VR takes care of the unskilled deaf wishing to learn trades and those afflicted with physical disabilities other than deafness, while our Division looks after the skilled and able bodied deaf. This difference doesn't always strictly hold, and both agencies serve the deaf and each other in numerous other ways.

These suffice to give an idea of our sub-Capitol set-up, but we will add that it has a corps of attractive elevator operatresses. If you take No. 2, operated by easy-on-the-eyes Jacqueline, with the come-hither look, you'll find she knows how to "talk on her fingers." (Note: Jimmy Meagher, Ben Friedwald, feet off this elevator.)

The Director usually devotes Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays to office work and Tuesdays and Thursdays to "field" work.

Field work means out-of-office duties taking any length of time, such as visits to factory, union, social, employment and other such offices, to consult their respective officials in the interest of the Division's service to the deaf. Occasionally we are called to other cities.

The unions, especially the CIO, are in a position to, and do, cooperate often in aiding the deaf. President Thompson and Administrator Tamoor of Ford Local 600 (largest in the country with 65,000 members, 400 of whom are deaf and perhaps 600 more deafened and hard of hearing) deserve particular commendation in this respect. Also, International CIO big shots, including Walter Reuther, himself, August Scholle and Emil Mazey have shown their interest in, and lent a hand to, the deaf on several occasions.

In the office we have five to fifteen letters to type, and four to a dozen or more clients to serve, a day. They come in for simply everything. About 25% are looking for work. If we have a call, we send the applicant to it. If not, we type an introductory letter, stressing his qualifications, and send him out with it to apply for a job himself. We assist in securing Old Age pensions, straightening out unemployment compensation and insurance difficulties and attend to dozens of other matters listed in the first installment of this article. We get letters from everywhere. We have four in our files now from penal institutions in as many states. These are not from our friends or relatives, but from utter deaf strangers wanting us to help them get jobs when they get out or escape. Two asked us to send money for fare to Detroit and one, could he sleep with us till his first payday? A young lady of 52, who says she's a good cook, wants us to find her a husband under 65 before next Christmas; and, if we can't, and she can't do better for herself by that time, she intimates she might consider us as a last resort.

Since moving to our Department of Labor office last September we have contacted personally or by mail over 300 personnel directors of Detroit manufactures. It is interesting to note that, while most rate their present deaf employees as average, or above average workers (not a single one rated them below average) at the same time they show a reluctance to employ any more. This seemingly paradoxical attitude is accounted for by the fact that the deaf made a very bad record in Detroit during the war. Or rather, about 10% of them did by jumping from job to job, absenteeism, tardiness, insubordination and so on, and their irresponsible actions overshadowed the good records made by the other 90% steady, painstaking deaf workers.

Our files show one deaf man had 24 jobs in 20 months during the war. Another, had 4 quits, 2 discharges and 2 lay-offs in one year. These are extreme cases of course, but it's rarely found the man who secured work for the first time during the war had less than two quits to his discredit when the war ended.

This irresponsible class of deaf workers is what the personnel managers have mainly in mind today when rating the deaf as a group, unstable. And, it is this same irresponsible 10% who are more to blame today than are the personnel managers of the employment offices, who are the objectives of raucous howls of DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE DEAF by certain of our deaf leaders, when, now that evidences of a coming recession are being

noticed in the occupational air, some of the deaf are being turned down at the plant employment offices.

This doesn't mean there isn't unjustifiable discrimination against the deaf worker. There is. Plenty of it in far too many local industries.

The Director is doing the best he can to overcome the prejudice against deaf workers now existing in these quarters and is trying to educate the respective personnel directors as to the true state of affairs as regards to the deaf as a group.

So far, he has found that almost every case of employer prejudice against the deaf, when sifted down, was originally caused by the action of some trifling procrastinating deaf worker hired—and fired—in the remote past.

While the Director is carrying on his educational program, he suggests that certain of our deaf leaders, instead of encouraging squawks of "discrimination," even at the gates of the Ford Rouge plant, the largest employer of the deaf in the world, turn their talents to an educational program of their own, with this irresponsible 10% group of the deaf as their first class.

Indeed, several of these leaders might find they belong in this first class and need an instructor themselves.

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TEACHERS' CONVENTION IN ILLINOIS

Importance of Research Keynotes Meeting

By RICHARD G. BRILL

A very successful meeting of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf was held at the Illinois School for the Deaf, Jacksonville, from June 19 to 24, with the basic theme, "A Century of Service to the Deaf". Approx-

imately 700 teachers of the deaf from forty different states, four Canadian provinces, England, and South Africa, gathered to hear papers, see demonstrations, and listen

to panel discussions presented by more than eighty participants.

On Sunday evening, following a welcome by Superintendent Daniel T. Cloud of the Illinois School, Dr. Elizabeth Peet of Gallaudet College presented an address on "Highlights in the History of the Convention". From the time the first convention was called by Dr. Peet's grandfather, Harvey Prindle Peet, in 1850, to the present time, Dr. Peet presented the controversies and actions that have plagued and stimulated the profession.

In the president's address Dr. Leonard M. Elstad made a plea for one all-inclusive organization of teachers of the deaf to be called United Instructors of the Deaf of America. Such an organization, with a possible membership of 3,000 members, would be able to support a central office to disseminate literature on summer courses, in-

formation on teacher recruitment, and public relations. The primary objective of the united front would be to better develop a well-rounded deaf citizen. At present, as each splinter group attempts its own ideals and methods, the deaf child loses many opportunities to become acquainted with certain available helps. Dr. Elstad asked that officers of existing organizations be called together within the next two years to begin discussing a union of forces toward this end.

At the Monday session, Dr. Raymond Carhart, Professor of Audiology, Northwestern University, explained recent developments in the field of audiology that have come as a result of the work carried on during World War II. Dr. Hallowell Davis, Central Institute for the Deaf, also presented information in this field and Dr. A. W. G. Ewing and Mrs. Irene Ewing of the University of Manchester in England demonstrated the testing of the hearing of young deaf children. On Monday evening Dean Willard B. Spalding of the College of Education, University of Illinois, spoke to the general session. He stated that education has not kept pace with developments in industry, science, or communications and that our schools should improve their methods to fill the gap. Before Dean Spalding spoke the superintendents and principals who were present at the Convention were introduced individually.

On Tuesday the main session was devoted to speech. Dr. S. Richard Silverman, Director of Central Institute, was chairman and emphasized

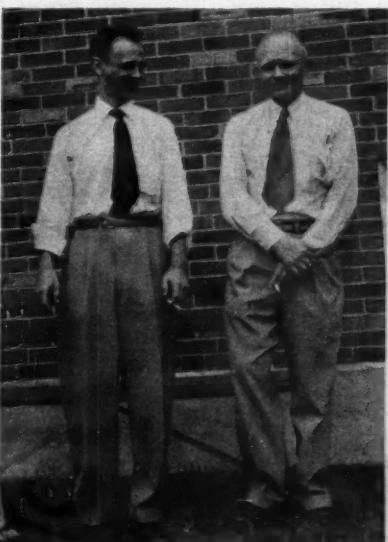
that for progress there must be a continuation of basic research as well as an application of that research to new factual situations. Speech demonstrations were carried on by Miss Margaret Scyster and Miss Alyce Thomas, both of the Illinois School. Dr. C. V. Hudgins of the Clarke School spoke on the evaluation of speech of the deaf by means of objective tests.

During Wednesday individuals representing various organizations interested in the deaf reported on the framework, purposes, finances, membership and activities of their particular groups. A lively discussion followed these reports with many questions from the audience. Among those reporting were Mrs. Eunice L. Heinrichs of the National Council of Day School Teachers, Robert M. Greenman of the National Association of the Deaf, Dr. Grant Fairbanks of the American



RICHARD G. BRILL

Two of the speakers at the convention were John Blint, left, and James N. Orman. Orman is principal of the manual department in the Illinois School, while Blint is working toward his Ph.D. degree at the University of Illinois.



Speech and Hearing Association, Mrs. Rhoda Samoore of the Mu Iota Sigma Fraternity, Dr. Clarence D. O'Connor of the Volta Speech Association for the Deaf, and Dr. Romaine Mackie of the United States Office of Education. Also the same day, Mr. Ray Graham brought greetings from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Illinois. Dr. A. L. Roberts spoke for the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, Boyce Williams for the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Miss Genevieve Drennan of the International Council of Exceptional Children, and Dr. Helen S. Lane for the National Forum of Deafness and Speech Pathology. Wednesday evening Dr. A. W. G. Ewing spoke on the progress of education of the deaf in England. He emphasized that the current economic and social conditions in England must be understood to get a proper setting for this subject. Of particular interest was the fact that while the buildings and equipment are old, a large number of well-educated people are taking the training and coming into the field of education of the deaf in Britain.

Thursday the main session was devoted to Curriculum and Instruction with Hugo F. Schunhoff as Section Committee Leader and Dr. Samuel A. Kirk of the University of Illinois as chairman. Papers were presented and panel discussions carried on by Miss Catherine Adam of the Champaign Day School, Dr. Helen Lane, of Central Institute, Miss Helen Dial, of the Illinois School, and Richard G. Brill of the University of Illinois in the fields of reading and language. Professor Lewis V. Peterson of the University of Illinois talked on Visual Aids, and Professor Arthur D. Mays of the Uni-

versity of Illinois spoke on the industrial arts curriculum. Miss Jane T. Pearce of the Lexington School described the nursery school program as carried on by that school. Mr. H. M. Hoffmeyer read a paper for Dr. Powrie V. Doctor on the Gallaudet Program.

In this Thursday program Dr. Earl Schubert and Miss Doris Richards, both from Michigan, gave a report on the research carried on in the utilization of the "Visible Speech" machine. They emphasized that it is too early to have arrived at any definite conclusions, and the fact that one of the major problems is that the child must watch the machine instead of the other interesting things that are going on in the room.

During the evening Fred K. Koehler, Director of the Department of Public Welfare of Illinois, spoke to the assembled convention and said that teachers have an obligation to teach youth that man is a human being and has certain rights, and that young people must learn to respect those rights.

The Friday morning general session was devoted to Research and was under the chairmanship of Dr. Helmer R. Myklebust, Associate Professor of Audiology, Northwestern University. Richard G. Brill gave an abstract of a paper he had prepared in collaboration with Miss Frances Phillips of the Newark School which reviewed the research in the field of education of the deaf for the past decade. The major conclusion of this paper was that future research studies should be blocked out in areas, and related studies planned, so that a comprehensive body of objective knowledge can be built up. Following this review Dr. Myklebust presented the results of a survey of research needs, and a panel discussed

particular needs in certain areas. James Galloway, Superintendent of the Rochester School, discussed research in language, Howard Quigley, Superintendent of the Minnesota School, discussed the need for research in teacher training and qualifications, and Marshall S. Hester, Superintendent of the New Mexico School, discussed the need for research in hearing aids. Others on the panel who discussed the need for research in tests, curriculum, and speech respectively were Dr. Helen S. Lane, Principal of Central Institute, Herschel Ward, Principal of the Tennessee School, and Harold Stark, teacher in the Illinois School.

In addition to the general sessions there were sectional meetings. W. Lloyd Graunke was the leader of a section for vocational teachers, Mrs. Hazel McLaughlin leader of a section for art teachers, and Kenneth F. Huff leader of a section for supervising teachers.

A very fine section program for deaf teachers was presented under the leadership of James N. Orman, Principal of the Manual Department in the Illinois School. Mr. William J. McClure, Principal of the Kendall School, in talking on the preparation of deaf teachers, described in detail the revised curriculum at Gallaudet College with its areas of concentration. The student must select his area of concentration at the conclusion of his sophomore year, and those desiring to select Education are carefully screened. A comprehensive and practical curriculum is provided which more than meets the minimum requirements for most states for certification of those with bachelors' degrees. Also, those who wish to do graduate work in education will have sufficient background and credits to

Relaxing during an intermission in convention business proceedings is this group of instructors. In the foreground are Gallaudet's Dr. Eistad, Tennessee School Superintendent Mrs. Poore, and Illinois School Superintendent Cloud. Mrs. Poore was elected president of the teachers' association.



Leaders at the convention were, l. to r.: Second Vice President Katherine Casey of Miss.; Daniel Cloud of Ill.; Secretary Charles Falk of Neb.; Dr. Elizabeth Peet and Dr. Leonard Elstad of Gallaudet College; First Vice President H. T. Poore of Tenn.; Karl C. Van Allen of Nova Scotia.

gain admittance to the graduate level. The required courses are: General Psychology, History of Education, Principles of Teaching, Psychology of Adolescence, Problems in the Education of the Deaf, Tests and Measurements, Visual Aids, General Methods, and Practice Teaching. There are a number of other elective courses and correlative requirements such as eighteen hours in English and literature, and six hours in contemporary affairs, economics or sociology.

Mr. Thomas K. Kline, Assistant Superintendent of the Illinois School, gave a summary of some research work he had done which showed that from 13 to 18 per cent of the graduates of Gallaudet College from 1933 to 1946 had done further work in colleges and universities. They had been enrolled in some thirty-nine different colleges and many of these colleges and universities allowed full credit for work done at Gallaudet. This group included American University, Catholic University, Indiana, Louisiana State University, Johns Hopkins, Marquette Michigan, Michigan State Normal, New York University, Rutgers, Tennessee, Washington University, and Wayne among others. A few other universities such as California, Texas and Missouri gave credits varying from one-half to two-thirds for the Gallaudet work. Mr. Kline also discussed the methods by which these deaf students get along in hearing colleges and universities. Some used notes of other students, some depended on conferences with their professors,

Mr. John Blint, a deaf student in the College of Education at the University of Illinois, spoke on "Graduate Work and the Deaf Teacher." Mr. Blint said, "Teachers are either consumers or producers in educational thought—they either use the research discoveries and principles of others or they join in the research program. All good teachers are constantly seeking better ways of teaching, but they must go outside the profession for solutions. They will find the answers in this study, but they will get principles, ideas, and philosophy of other great educators, and they themselves must relate them to their own work in teaching the deaf. Only teachers of the deaf themselves can do this. But a teacher cannot apply such principles unless he first learns what they are, hence the need for graduate study by teachers of the deaf who wish to improve their



All was not business at the convention, as is demonstrated by the above picture taken at a picnic staged by Gallaudet College Alumni Association during the meeting. In the left foreground are newly-weds Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Ayers.

teaching. Such graduate study will enable them to evaluate educational theories and practices and select from the mass of them the ones that offer promise, and to glean important principles and ideas from studies in related areas which may offer clues to better teaching methods in schools for the deaf, and insight into how the deaf child learns."

Mrs. Helen L. Stewart of the Michigan School told how a large number of deaf teachers from the Michigan School for the Deaf had taken and were taking advance work in education at several colleges in Michigan.

A paper on the construction of

Speaking before the deaf section is Thomas Dillon, right, of New Mexico. His interpreter is Marshall Hester, superintendent at the New Mexico School.





One of the convention's best papers was that read before the deaf section by Edward L. Scouten, right, instructor at Gallaudet College. His interpreter is William J. McClure, head of Kendall School and the Gallaudet Normal department.

teacher prepared tests was given by Mr. Herschel R. Ward, principal of the Tennessee School. He discussed the relative merits of various types of tests usually given by teachers. He believes that the language element invalidated long type tests in most factual subjects, hence advocated more short-type tests constructed by the teachers themselves. He compared the true-false type of tests with the completion type and the multiple choice type, and then showed a chart on which samples of various types were displayed, and showed how he corrected them by placing transparent keys over the answers.

Mr. Thomas Dillon, Principal of the New Mexico School, presented a carefully prepared paper on slow learning children. He estimated that from 10 to 15 per cent of our children are in that class. They can learn both academically and vocationally, and can become useful and happy citizens, but not in the regular classroom progression and competition. They must have constant repetition, personal experiences, concrete situations, and all they learn must be tied to everyday life situations. Some schools give these pupils more vocational time, but the best programs are the integrated programs of academic and practical studies under the leadership of capable teachers, such as the program of Leo Jacobs in the California School, and similar programs in other schools.

Mr. James N. Orman described the "Illinois Plan" of four self-contained "units": primary, oral, acoustic, and manual. He explained how the Manual Department, now nine years old, absorbed all the deaf academic teach-

ers plus a few hearing teachers, and has been organized in grades from 1st (preparatory) to 9th (senior). The department also has two special groups, one of which has a short academic and a long vocational day. He told how pupils unable to progress through lip-reading and speech are transferred to the manual unit. Some fail because they are mentally retarded, but most are average or above average in intelligence, so their failure is due to other factors.

In the Manual Department these pupils are given a new start under radically different conditions. "Over and over again remarkable improvement in language development has been noted where previously had been little or no progress." Language, read and written, is stressed. "Total reading" is used in the primary and intermediate levels. Achievements test results show that grade for grade the Manual pupils equal the achievement of oral pupils and pupils in other schools for the deaf. Finger spelling and the judicious use of signs in English order are the means of communication used. It has been found that skill in reading and using finger-spelling does not come naturally, but must be taught. Mr. Orman concluded by saying that most pupils transferred to the Manual Department adjust readily and happily to the new type of work.

The principal of the California School, Myron A. Leenhousts, addressed the section for Deaf Teachers on the subject of Visual Aids. He emphasized the fact that a large number of types of materials fall into this category, and that although they are not new for

schools for the deaf, there is a great need for the schools to make more use of visual aids than is now being done. The good visual aids program requires: (1) Interested personnel—teachers and supervisors who are "sold" on visual aids and can transmit this feeling to others, (2) Materials must be available and accessible. Some cost a lot, while others can be made, but all must be readily available when needed. (3) Instruction of teachers in the use and misuse of visual aids. They must have an understanding of technique, procedures, and objectives. The best way is to get the teachers to take a course in Visual Aids. It is essential to avoid the attitude of considering visual aids as an occasional movie for mental relaxation. Mr. Leenhousts described the program in use in the California School and said that film strips and slides are the best methods, far surpassing movies and opaque projectors.

The Convention held a reception and dance in the gymnasium on Tuesday night and the Gallaudet Alumni had a picnic supper Wednesday. At the business meeting held Thursday evening the Convention broke precedent by electing its first woman president. Dr. H. T. Poore, Superintendent of the Tennessee School, was elected to the presidency, Daniel T. Cloud, Superintendent of the Illinois School, was elected First Vice-President, Thomas Dillon, Principal of the New Mexico School, was elected Secretary, and Odie W. Underhill of the North Carolina School was re-elected treasurer.

The entire staff of the Illinois School were grand hosts and will be long remembered by those who attended the Convention for their wonderful hospitality, and those responsible for the various programs deserve great credit for presenting such professionally stimulating fare.

Stump Describes Ohio Victory; Says Fight Must Continue

"The greatest enemies of the deaf men and women of America are the 140 million Americans who do not understand their problems," Dale Stump, Columbus attorney, told members of the National Association of the Deaf at an afternoon meeting in Hotel Carter recently.

Stump represented the association in its claim to the Wyandot golf course in Columbus as site for a new Ohio deaf school. The claim was upheld in the Ohio House of Representatives by an overwhelming vote Wednesday.

He urged association members to unite in keeping alive public interest in the needs and problems of deaf children and adults.

From the sublime TO THE RIDICULOUS . . .

FELIX KOWALEWSKI, *Editor*

SONNET TO YESTERDAY

When you and I were children on the strand
We raced along the beaches, hand in hand,
And dug for clams and shells within the sand,
Or watched the ships depart for some strange land.
Hour on hour, we shaped our castles there
In salty sands: This cave a pirate's lair.
And you, my captive, seaweed in your hair,
Appeared to me much more than passing fair.
The winds have swept the years along the shore,
Our youthful dreams compose the ocean's floor,
Yet, like the phoenix, they shall rise once more
And spring to life from some long dormant spore.
Where children play, there lies eternal truth,
And in their play, I see my own lost youth.

—ELMER LONG,
Long Beach, Calif.

THANKFULNESS

Thankful? Oh yes, I'm thankful
And so are you, Dear Friend,
For life is filled with blessings:
God's love can know no end.

Though but a humble shut-in,
No part in life to play,
With the thorns I find sweet roses
All strewn along my way.

God knew, when He sent the roses
How sweet and bright they'd prove:
He knew though thorns might pierce me,
Each pain will heal with love.

NOTICE: Please do not ask for acknowledgment of your contribution, nor complain if it isn't printed. It may not be the appropriate time for it, or it may be in need of revisions that will be taken up with the contributor when needed. We need more prose humor and less poetry, please. Remember—a successful poet is one who is able to earn a living at something else.

These buds of human kindness
Have breathed me all about.
I wear them like a garland;
They banish every doubt.

Dear Friend, you placed a rose bud
Within my garland fair:
And it has been unfolding
Till now, it's grown most rare.

Some day I'll take my roses
All up to Him above,
He'll smile on every rose leaf
Of pure, unselfish love.

—EVA HALL MOODY,
Johnson City, N. Y.

(The author of the above verse is deaf and blind.)

DUMMY DEFFMAN

Dummy Deffman was always a strong advocate of the combined system—having become deaf from combined causes. He was born deaf, had spinal meningitis, scarlet fever, whooping cough, mumps, measles, fallen arches, a box on the ear, was dropped on his head, run over by a train, and all the attendant causes of deafness. On the strength of it, he lays claim to being the ideal deaf-mute. (However, from appearance—ugh—he never could be anyone's ideal.—Ed.)

For a quarter century he was stone deaf and stony broke. Then, out of a clear sky, came a sudden windfall. He regained some hearing in his left ear, but is still stony broke. His advocacy of the combined system then branched out into a dangerous triangle. Where he formerly was content with speech and lip-reading, and with the sign-language and manual alphabet, he now augmented his receptivity with a hearing aid. The danger of the situation was not realized until he began to move closer to every beautiful woman on the pretext of "Louder, please," and his sign-language degenerated into—making passes. His lip-reading likewise suffered because he preferred to do something else where reading well-rouged lips was concerned.

Nevertheless, Dummy Deffman may develop into the Paul Bunyan or Pecos Bill of Deafdom, from what



we hear. He was a marvelous lip-reader. Once when he was a student at Gallaudet College, he went into the Senate gallery while Congress was in session. When he was finally found by the College authorities three days later, he was still sitting in the gallery, unshaven and unshorn. He had been caught in a filibuster. It took him another three days to do it, but he repeated word for word what everyone had said, to the astonishment of his exhausted hearers.

He could speak so well, his deafness let him get away with murder. When he started talking, people laughed and said "Who is that man?" They barely lived to regret it. He was a CCC man—cool, calm, and calculating. Nothing could faze him—he remained calm in the midst of yawns and muttered remarks of "Turn him off;" he coolly talked on and on and on in the midst of boos and catcalls; he became a collector of notes (the green folding kind)—being paid to shut up. Those who got to know him, groaned when he got up to speak. Those who knew him well just got up and moved away to another state.

His sign-language was very expressive—his arms moved with express-train speed; and his facial expressions ran the gamut of a drunken leer to the phantom of the opera, while reciting "Mary Had a Little Lamb."

His finger-spelling was so clear that it could be seen for miles, which was the distance most people preferred to be from him. As one admiring Rochesterite remarks, "How you do run on—and on—and on!"

Perhaps you may have met him or heard stories about him. If so, please write to the Ridiculous Editor of this column. We may thus be able to compile some fascinating yarns to add to the folklore of Dummy Deffman.

ZANY F. KNAPOLEUM.

Churches IN THE DEAF WORLD

J. H. McFARLANE, *Editor*



Washington's Calvary Baptist, Capitol's First Deaf Mission

A historical sketch of the "oldest mission for the deaf in the Capitol City" appeared in our March number, in which mention was made of its present leader, Dr. Harley D. Drake. Dr. Drake and members of his congregation as they appeared at recent services in his church grace this page.

A native of Ohio, Dr. H. D. Drake has for many years headed the English department at Gallaudet College in Washington, D.C. As was previously reported in the pages of *THE SILENT WORKER*, Dr. Drake was recently honored with a Ph.D. degree by the college, in recognition of his services as a leader and teacher of the deaf. An expert speaker in sign language, Dr. Drake's sermons are well attended.

Church news and pictures should be sent to
J. H. McFarlane, 802 Maple Drive, Talladega,
Alabama. Copy should be typewritten,
double-spaced.



A Hymn for the Deaf

("He maketh the deaf to hear," Mark vii, 37)

By THOMAS TIPLADY

*My life, with silence fenced around,
A garden is where God is found;
And often, in a lonely hour,
I hear His voice and feel His power.*

*In cloistered calm my spirit dwells,
For in mine ear no tumult swells;
The voice of God alone I hear
And know the peace that casts out fear.*

*I see the flowers at break of morn,
A pathway for God's feet adorn,
And watch the trees in worship bend
As He goes by at daylight's end.*

*As noble thoughts upon it shine
I watch the human face divine,
And, of my deafness unaware,
A happy fellowship I share.*

*The door of sound is closed to me,
But there is One Who holds the key;
He comes, as to "The Upper Room,"
And drives away my fear and gloom.*

*He makes the deaf to hear His voice
And in His presence to rejoice;
And at His table food I share
With all disciples gathered there.*

The above hymn is presented with the permission of the author, an Englishman.

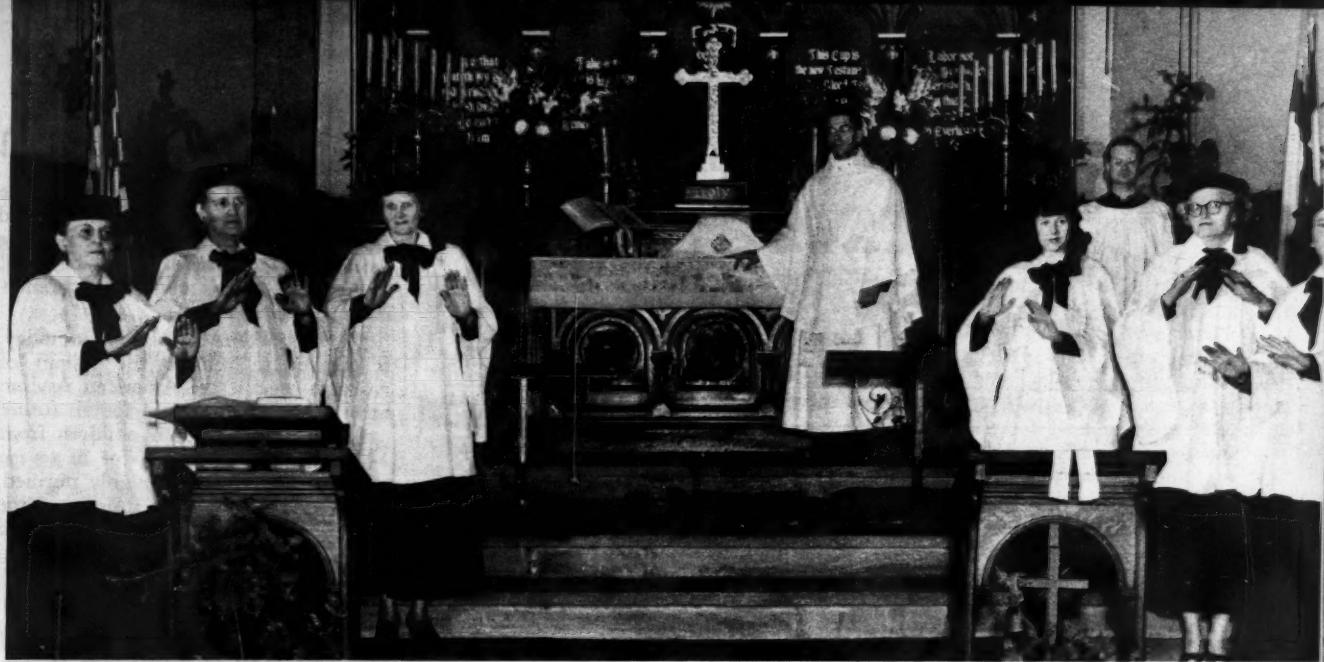
A hymn book by him, entitled "New Hymns of Praise," is on sale by London booksellers. The Federal Council of Churches in Christ has included five of his hymns in a supplementary hymnal entitled "Hymns of the Rural Spirit."

Upper left, the Rev. H. D. Drake conducts services in Washington Calvary Baptist Church.

Left, a group attending Easter services in the church. Rev. Drake's sermons are well-received.

Lower left, Gallaudet College preparatory class students render a song as part of the Easter services at the Calvary Baptist Church.

Lower right, officers of the deaf department of the church include, left to right, Mrs. A. D. Bryant, Esther Culverwell, Duncan Smoak, H. D. Drake (leader), Simon B. Alley and Wallace Edington.



Members of the choir at All Souls' Church for the Deaf in Philadelphia during Easter services were, left to right, Mrs. Elmer Moels, Mrs. Lobey Gerhard, Mrs. Elmer Scott, Rev. Otto Berg, Mrs. Edward Meuendez, Mrs. Donald Roppelt and Mrs. Elizabeth Broomall. At left is Rev. Berg as he addresses his congregation.—Photo by Frank Mescal.



Rev. Berg Heads All Souls' Church in Philadelphia

Head of the All Souls' Church for the Deaf in Philadelphia is the Rev. Otto B. Berg, who graduated from Gallaudet College in 1938. He received the appointment to the All Souls' Church in January, 1948.

Born in Mohall, North Dakota, Rev. Berg attended public schools until he lost his hearing at the age of 14. He then enrolled in the school for the deaf at Devils Lake, N. D., and completed his education there and at Gallaudet and the Philadelphia Divinity School.

Rev. Berg was ordained a deacon at All Souls' Church for the Deaf in Philadelphia in May, 1943. A year later he began missionary work in Maryland, Washington and Virginia, and in May, 1944, he was ordained to priesthood in Baltimore, Md.

In 1945, Rev. Berg was wed to Mary Ann Laken of Eau Claire, Wis., and the couple have a son, David Winston.

Newspaper Describes Services At Southern Lutheran Church

(From the Mobile Press-Register)

Hear? Well, perhaps the word "learn" should be more appropriate. Because this entire congregation, which could be counted twice on the hands, could not hear.

All were deaf. Talking, and listening, and even singing and praying were accomplished through nimble fingers and hands.

All the service was conducted in a deep silence. The organ was quiet. There was no singing. The usual interrupting sounds were noiseless, save to the minister with flying fingers and the reporter with watchful eyes—and ears.

The church was cold, too. So cold that the lights seemed to glare out bright and harsh.

But the cold did not slow down the message coming from the hands of Rev. Hans Bollow—nor the prayer and "song" responses of the congregation. The chilled hands were graceful and beautiful as they "spoke" the word of God.

This was just another of the typical services conducted by the young Lutheran minister for the deaf who brings spiritual encouragement to some 1000 deaf men and women in Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi.

Twice a month he comes to Mobile and holds services at the Grace Lutheran Church on St. Francis Street. He comes on the second and fourth Fridays.

Rev. Bollow, who makes his office and home in Pascagoula, was commissioned by the Board of assignments of

the Lutheran Church to minister to the deaf.

It takes at least four or five years to really become adept at the language, says Rev. Bollow. For while the vocabulary itself is fairly easy to pick up, it is hard to acquire dexterity in "saying" the words. It is necessary to train the eye, too, to be as fast as the hands, as a telegrapher must train his ear to be as fast as his hands.

The tall minister who stands six feet four inches, holds very informal meetings. He rarely wears a robe, and usually stands down close to the congregation so they can follow more closely what he says. He usually finds it a bit difficult to stay in one place, because when his hands are moving it is hard to keep his feet still.



—Photo courtesy Mobile Press-Register.
Rev. Hans Bollow, Pascagoula, Miss.

This Month 88 Years Ago . . .

AUGUST, 1861

THE GALLAUDET GUIDE, AND DEAF MUTES' COMPANION.

An Independent Monthly Journal --- Devoted to the Interests of Deaf Mutes.

Reviewed by HELEN L. STEWART

AMOS SMITH, JR., editor of the *Gallaudet Guide and Deaf Mutes' Companion*, now counts on the fingers of one hand the remaining numbers of this second volume.

"We entered upon our duties at the commencement of the volume, during a season of general business prostration, when newspapers in all parts of the country were giving up the ghost. There was a balance against our first volume of no inconsiderable amount. This was not at all encouraging, but with the aid so generously extended by our subscribers, that indebtedness has been discharged.

"On account of our position on the Massachusetts school question, there were those who opposed our editing the paper, the organ of an association, of which, moreover, we had never been a member. But we understood our position and took off our partisan shoes, so to speak.

"There exists no good reason why the paper should be discontinued. At the close of the year we must resign to stouter hands and abler minds the trust committed to us. There is no lack of competent men in our midst. If only subscribers who are now indebted to the New England Gallaudet Association of Deaf Mutes, will remit the amount of their indebtedness in cash to the treasurer, the continuance of the paper, for which a general desire has been expressed, will be a foregone conclusion."

● Melville Ballard, Esq., instructor in the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Washington, D.C., was in town last week. Mr. Ballard had resigned, during the past year, from the American Asylum at Hartford, to accept the position in Washington.

● The editor of the *Guide*, in heated discussion, takes exception to certain portions of the report of the American Asylum.

"It speaks of the movement in Massachusetts for what it is pleased to term 'an opposition school.' The report sneeringly intimates that those who are engaged in the movement are men who covet positions in the institution, which

their want of hearing and speech forbids them to fill. They cannot name a single deaf man in Boston who would accept a position in their institution. They do not sustain their charge—they evade it. Because, a year or two ago, we brought some of their defects to the notice of the legislature, they now talk of their own perfection, and make insinuations against us.

"They say that the agitation of the subject of doing away with the French mode of instruction has grown out of the necessity of finding a reason for advocating the establishment of another school in New England in opposition to theirs.

"If they are so confident of the fallacy of our plan, why will they not let us try it, in order that they may have occasion to crow over our failure? Perhaps they know a determined will never fails, hence their unwillingness to let us make the experiment is easily accounted for.

"Had Dr. Gallaudet received at the hands of the Abbe Sicard, in France, the same treatment that he received in England, his next move would probably have been toward Germany. Who knows, then, but what Germany's system would have been adopted by Gallaudet, and then it might have been the first system introduced into this country? In that case the German system would have been the system in the American Schools today, for teachers of the deaf and dumb, as a general rule, hate change, and stick to a thing with the tenacity of a cat with its nine lives.

"We admit that the French mode, using the sign language, is the quickest to impart ideas to the mute, but it fails in fitting him for a hearing and speaking world. This should be the end and aim of his instruction. Instead, the French mode imparts to the mute a language akin to that of the American Indian of aboriginal times.

"The German system, which is the slowest mode of instruction, is preferable, because it puts the mute eventually on an even footing with his fellowman. It makes him a speaking and apparently a hearing person.

"We hold that the eye should do the duty of the ear—that the mute should be fitted for a hearing and speaking world, for such world cannot be fitted to him, as he is, under the French mode of instruction.

"If the system of instruction today, is forever to remain the system of America, and if the American Asylum at Hartford is to remain for all future ages, the school for our children from Massachusetts, then it is for us to see that the temple is thoroughly purified, and kept so. We must insist that the use of unnatural signs be dispensed with altogether. The teacher should even work to discard all unnecessary natural signs, and pay more attention to the acquisition of written or connected language.

"If we did not believe this, we should say nothing. But such being our firm conviction, nothing can uproot it!"

The foregoing is one of the best arguments we have ever heard in favor of oral instruction. Coming from a deaf person, the late Robert Ripley could have featured it under *Believe It or Not*. It does seem incredible that the deaf of almost a century ago were so thoroughly sold on the oral system. We hope present day oralists give them some measure of credit for its success.

● A Baltimore paper reports the death of a venerable lady who escaped from St. Domingo in 1804. Mrs. Saugue de la Bossiere died recently in Baltimore at the advanced age of 99 years. She was one of the few who escaped from the horrors of the massacre in St. Domingo in 1804. Her husband was a distinguished lawyer in St. Domingo. He was attorney-general of the colony while it was under the rule of France. He had gone to France and died there prior to the revolt. After her miraculous escape from St. Domingo, his widow came to Baltimore, where she lived for many years. All her life she was known for her unostentatious charities. She was the niece of Abbe Sicard de Lascaze, successor of the Abbe Lepic, founder of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in Paris.

● On Saturday the citizens of Hartford were surprised by the appearance of a Zouave company of boys. They marched in silence through the streets. Though led by no sound of drum, fife, or any other music, they kept perfect step, moving as rapidly as the original Zouaves in Algiers, and far more orderly. They were a company of deaf mutes from the American Asylum. Their uniform was the red cap, white shirt and red trousers. Their captain's name was Dean.

—*Boston Herald*, July 8, 1861.

SWinging 'round the nation

Our news editor is Mrs. Loel Schreiber, 5528 Pomona Boulevard, Los Angeles 22, California. Agents, and readers living in cities where we have no agents are asked to send news items and photographs to Mrs. Schreiber. Deadline is the first of the month.

IOWA . . .

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Roth were guests of honor at a picnic June 26th at MacRae Park, Des Moines, the occasion being their 30th wedding anniversary. Sixty-five attended.

Mesdames Hazel McLaughlin of the Iowa school and Peterson of Fanwood, and Misses Margaret McKellar and Marie Coretti of the Maryland school were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter DeArmond, June 25th. Mrs. DeArmond and Miss McKellar were classmates at Gallaudet. The DeArmonds had recently returned from a visit to Chicago.

Dorothy Brown of Boone, accompanied by her niece, Mary Belle Courier, flew via Mid-Continent Airlines to St. Paul to visit her sister.

Des Moines Silent Club elected a complete new roster of officers at its June meeting. Those named are as follows: Ralph Clayton, pres.; Edward Hans, v.p.; Mrs. Richard Jones, secy.; Clem Thompson, treas.

The Jack Montgomery family is finally settled in a home in Des Moines, and Jack is enjoying his work with the *Register* and *Tribune*.

Frank Martin visited several days with his mother at Leavenworth, Kansas, and with friends in Kansas City, late in June.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Buettner spent the Memorial Day holiday with Mrs. Buettner's mother in Rockford, Ill.

Sixty friends gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Froehle the evening of May 22, bringing gifts and warm wishes for the Froehles' new home.

The Mark Bishops, who reside near Fort Dodge, attended the Memorial Day Classic at Indianapolis Speedway, and then made a leisurely tour of Kentucky and nearby states. They visited Mammoth Cave, but what most interested Mark was the vast fields of tobacco.

Mrs. Ross Koons was seriously ill in May, and has hospitalized for ten days. After resting at home to regain some strength, she re-entered the hospital June 9 for a major operation. She is now recuperating rapidly at home.

Carl Osterberg has been ill most of

the spring, with complications which set in after a seige of flu, and at this writing is still hospitalized.

The Clem Thompsons and Mary Albrecht spent the Memorial Day weekend in South Dakota with the mother of Mrs. Thompson and Miss Albrecht. The Wilbur Sawhills journeyed to Lincoln, Neb., accompanied by Mrs. Sawhill's parents, for the same holiday.

The Basketball Banquet at Hotel Kirkwood shortly following the end of the season was attended by 120. Ross Koons served as toastmaster, and Mrs. Ewing was the interpreter. The list of speakers included the Rev. John Higgins, who shepherds the Roman Catholic deaf of Des Moines; the Rev. Costin, superintendent of Dowling High School; the Rev. Hart, and the Rev. F. P. Hans, brother of Edward Hans. Mr. Clark of Los Angeles, regional auditor of the CIO, in Des Moines on business, also made a brief address. Mr. Clark was much impressed with the deaf and their activities, said he was shedding a few tears for his beloved Los Angeles, and closed with the comment that he had better keep his hands in his pockets lest he make the wrong motions. The champion team's basketball trophies were displayed to advantage on the speakers' table. The affair was engineered by Earl Siders.

MISSOURI . . .

Susie Koehn, popular Missouri

school teacher and bride-elect of Willis Ayers, was feted June 1st at a bridal shower in the home of Mrs. Mimi Dickinson. There were gifts galore, and games were played, with prizes going to Mina Munz, Mary Ross, LaVerna Randall and Rosalie Wingfield. The winners passed along their prizes (cologne, hand cream and perfume) to the honoree. Guests from Kansas City included Mesdames Illene Reilly, June Nininger, Wava Hambel, Mary Williams, Fern Ready, Jane McPherson, and Misses Harriett Both and Georgetta Graybill. Attending from Olathe, Kansas were Mesdames Bonnie Rogers, Margaret Ayers, LaVerne Stack, Rosalie Wingfield, LaVerna Randall, and Misses Mary Ross and Mina Munz.

The Donald Hydes have secured an apartment in the same building which houses the Roy Sigmans, Willard Stanfill, LeeOda Flashpohler and Jo Little. LeeOda, incidentally, has only recently returned from a most enjoyable visit in Texas, spent mainly with ex-Kansas citizens Erlene Graybill and Dorothy Weber, now of Dallas. A feature of the visit was a trip to Austin to take in the City Bowling Tournament in which the deaf participated.

Corp. Victor Brunke, Jr., son of the Victor Brunkes, is home on leave after 26 months with the Army of Occupation in Germany.

Wednesday evenings are movie



Third, second, and first place winners, in that order, of the "Charm Contest" which was a feature of a recent outing of the Greater Cincinnati Silent Club: Mrs. Harriet Duning, Cincinnati; Mrs. Ida Adams, Covington, and Joan Kimmel, Dayton, O.—Grayson photo.



Passengers on a chartered plane from Los Angeles to Seattle, scene of the recent Pacific Coast Bowling Tournament. Kneeling, l. to r.: Mrs. T. Elliott; Mr. Stewart (pilot); R. Clark; M. Fahr; L. Sigman. Second row: M. Benedet; Mrs. Basley; Mrs. Pois; Mrs. Whitaker; Mrs. Schmidt; Mrs. Hobert; H. Hoganson; Mrs. F. Dyer. Third row: F. Bush; K. Mahe; Mrs. Luczak; S. Latz; R. Babcock. Top row: R. Dabbs; Mrs. M. Fahr; W. Armstrong; G. Orton, and V. Luczak.

—Photo courtesy J. Kerschbaum.

nights at the Kansas City Club, which has recently acquired a sound projector. Better film fare is foreseen with the new projector, as it may be used for foreign films with English subtitles.

The Roy Sigmans vacationed in Hot Springs, Ark., with Roy's mother, Mrs. Mattie Sigman. Mrs. E. Klein, of Los Angeles, mother of Minnie Sigman, also was visiting there.

La Verne Stack went to Joplin, Mo., to care for her mother, who has been ill for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Foltz, of Little Rock, were visitors at the KCCD clubrooms June 18th. They have been visiting the Stanley Fergusons of Olathe. Other visitors were Russell De Haven of St. Louis; Robert Moon, of Sedalia, Mo.; the Clarence Pouchers and James Hopkins, of St. Joseph, and Patty McGarry, of Mission, Kansas, who was brought to the club by James Vernon.

The illness of her mother caused the sudden departure of Mrs. Joe Weber, called to Indianola, Nebraska, on June 16th.

A trio of collegiennes have returned from Gallaudet for the summer—Betty Kahn, of Merriam, Kansas, Annie Krpan, of Kansas City, and Bernice Barlow, of Independence.

A business meeting at KCCD, June 12th, resulted in the naming of the following officers to guide the club through its 1949-50 season: Hugh Stack, pres.; Cleve Ready, 1st v.p.;

Mrs. Illene Reilly, 2nd v.p.; Harriett Booth, re-elected secy.; Joe Weber, re-elected treas.; Donald Hyde, financial secy.; Bernard Goetting, sgt.-at-arms, and William Priem, purchasing agent.

MONTANA . . .

Carl Spencer, of Livingston, stopped briefly in Missoula on his way home from the bowling tournament in Seattle, and reported nearly five hundred deaf from the Northwest had gathered for the occasion.

Mrs. Bessie Robinson visited her old school in Faribault, Minn., while Mrs. Louis Knopf and her sister went to visit their aged parents in St. Louis.

Mrs. Helen Chivers, recently widowed, has purchased a large rooming house in Missoula's fashionable district, and is now a landlady.

Leo Oblu is planning to attend the Washington State convention at Vancouver, where he has relatives. Mrs. Oblu will accompany him.

Bill Thomas, now residing in Juneau, Alaska, writes interesting letters describing the country and people. He likes it, but his friends have their fingers crossed in anticipation of winter up there.

John Hood of Butte also went to Alaska to resume work in the salmon season rush.

Rev. August Hauptman of Great Falls, with his wife and baby, stopped in Missoula en route to California, where his parents reside. Of their nine children, their minister son is the first to present them with a grandchild.

For these tidbits, we're indebted to Archie R. Randles of Missoula.

OREGON . . .

The first picnic of the Rose City Club of the Deaf was held June 24 at Jantzen Beach Park (Portland). A special meeting at the picnic resulted in a decision to rent a hall on S.W. Third and Madison Streets, beginning the first of August.

Earl Hughes accidentally injured his right hand with a band saw. After a nine-day stay in the hospital, he is feeling much better.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lynch enjoyed a visit to Vancouver, B.C., after attending the bowling tournament at Seattle.

The Walter Lauers motored to Spokane recently, while Walter was at leisure due to a strike at the plant where he is employed.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Kastel are driving around in a new Chevrolet, while the Dewey Deers of Vancouver, Wash., have a spanking new Pontiac.

The Konrad Hokansons invited friends to an "Open House" last month. The Everett Rattans just recently hosted at a similar affair on their farm.

Mrs. Gearson, of Tacoma, Wash., surprised friends at the Rose City Club's picnic while en route home from California.

Portland's lone bachelor has fallen victim to Cupid's marksmanship. Lyle Shoup is reported engaged to Luverne Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gunderson have been in Chico, California, since April, staying with their married daughter. They expect to return to Salem in June or July and will resume their chicken business this fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Prange drove to Salem from Oakland, California, to attend Mr. Prange's father's funeral. While in Salem, they took the opportunity to visit their friends for a few days.

Mrs. John O'Brien, with two of her children, took the limited bus to Los Angeles on June 16 to attend a family reunion. The family reunion was an exciting one for her as she had been living in Indianapolis for thirteen years. Her husband is employed in the Oregon school but is working for the Capital Journal, one of the Salem newspapers, during the summer. While Mrs. O'Brien was away, their oldest son, Johnny, stayed with his uncle in Ontario, Ore.

NEW YORK . . .

Mrs. Gladys Williams Maier returned home for a brief "visit" following a sojourn in St. Louis, then took off again, bound for the NAD convention in Cleveland.

Thirty or forty friends surprised



Betty J. Randles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archie R. Randles, won the first G. A. Ketchem Memorial Award at the time of her high school graduation in Missoula, Mont. The award consists of a \$2000 scholarship. In addition, for the second straight year Miss Randles carried off second place as fastest shorthand writer in the high school, receiving a loving cup.

Betty and Bob Halligan at their Lakeview, L. I., home, June 25th. The housewarming was arranged by Mrs. Emma Lacette, who provided food and drink aplenty. The guests made merry till the wee sma' hours, and in spite of the sultry weather a few brave souls even tripped the light fantastic. The Halligans celebrated their first wedding anniversary the following day. Fonts, and George P. Konrad took advantage of a "lift" in Charles B. Terry's new station wagon to Utica on June 25th, to attend a meeting of the Gallaudet Home Committee's representatives from the seven branches of the Empire State Association.

The bowling teams of the Long Island Club of the Deaf, Inc., held a banquet at Stevens' Steak House, Baldwin, on Saturday evening, June 18th, to mark the close of the season. Piece de resistance, of course, was steak. After an enjoyable dinner followed by a fine floor show, chairman Walter Philipp presented the season's winners with their awards. Dancing and liquid refreshments concluded the evening.

Walter Schulman recently returned from a month's sojourn on the West Coast. Gertrude Walker spent a day at Swan Lake, N. Y., which has no association with the famous ballet—or has it?

The Spencer Hoags celebrated their 16th anniversary this June by visiting the Farmingdale, L.I., home of the Emerson Romeros, in company with the Marcus L. Kenners.

The Women's Club of the Deaf held a ball, June 4th, at the Palm Gardens.

A feature of the evening was the outstanding floor show.

A "Strawberry Festival" was sponsored by the Walther League June 3rd, at St. Matthew's Parish Hall in Jackson Heights, L.I. The games arranged by the committee, headed by Mrs. Marion A. Hoag, provided hours of hilarity. Naturally, the climax of the evening was the serving of delicious strawberry shortcake—a la mode, no less.

MINNESOTA . . .

Newcomers to Minneapolis are Virginia Farstad, studying comptometer operation; Ross Warner, taking training at the Graphic Arts School, and a Miss Volin, who has secured employment at a local dress manufacturing concern.

The 1950 GLDBA tournament benefited at an evening of "500" and bingo engineered at Thompson Hall June 4 by the girls' bowling team. The Hall, incidentally, was recently enlivened by the addition of a television set.

A successful dance was held May 21 at the CIO Hall by the Minneapolis Oral Deaf Association.

The William Kings celebrated their 25th anniversary June 11th with the help of friends who wish them many more.

Mrs. Alby Peterson is recuperating after an operation May 31 for the alleviation of peptic ulcer.

Dean Marple has left Minneapolis for Pipestone, Minn., where he has secured employment as a painter.

The army of new car owners has been augmented since Marvin Kuhlman purchased a '49 Plymouth club

(Continued on page 23)

Dallas Silents Purchase New Club Building

The Dallas Silent Athletic Club has completed the purchase of a two-story brick building at the corner of Ervy and Beaumont, which will serve as a permanent club house. Alterations, house-cleaning, and general moving are expected to be completed before September.

A Building and Loan Association has been formed by the Dallas deaf to sell shares in the building, at 2½% interest, in order to speed the final payments on the new club house.

Second Deaf Couple Sends Son to West Point Academy

Another son of deaf parents entered West Point July first, in company with Allen T. Lindholm of Los Angeles. Corporal F. Lee Liveoak, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Loftin of Waco, Texas, ranked seventh out of 232 servicemen who took the West Point entrance test at Stewart Field, N. Y.

Liveoak spent three years with the U. S. Marine Corps. After attending the College of the Ozarks, Clarksville, Ark., and Baylor University, he re-enlisted in the Air Force.

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N. A. D. CONVENTION

Meeting Sees Burnes, Greenmun Reelected; Endowment Fund Shows Marked Gain

By RAYMOND T. GRAYSON

MEMBERS OF THE National Association of the Deaf, gathered in Cleveland, O., for the 21st triennial convention of the organization, were moved by the outstanding progress of the association during the past three years to re-elect by acclamation President Byron B. Burnes and Secretary-Treasurer Robert M. Greenmun.

Other officers selected to fill the slate were: first vice president, Larry Yolles of Wisconsin; second vice president, Reuben Altizer of Washington, D.C.; executive board members, Marcus L. Kenner of New York, George G. Kanapell of Kentucky and Arnold Daulton of Ohio; third trustee, Leonard Warshawsky of Illinois.

A day-by-day review of the convention's business sessions follows:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6

Rev. Theodore Frederking of the Cleveland Lutheran Church for the Deaf delivered the invocation at the request of the president, Byron B. Burnes.

In his official message to the convention, Pres. Burnes touched on many points but his main concern was the urgent need for a home office with a full-time staff to handle the NAD business, expressing the belief that it would only be when a home office had been established that the association could really expand, for the task was becoming too onerous for a part time job, such as is being done at present.

The president spoke against any reorganization of the association at the

present, stating the present laws had proved adequate and could always be amended at conventions when such a need had been found necessary.

Pres. Burnes told of his long-standing desire to see the old *Silent Worker* resurrected and how permission had been granted by the superintendent of the New Jersey school to use the name and good will. In *THE SILENT WORKER* the NAD has a means of publicizing the activities and accomplishments of the deaf. Though over 3000 subscriptions have been secured, the new *SILENT WORKER* is not yet an established success, for this is the critical period when subscriptions are about to be renewed. It is imperative that at least 3000 subscriptions remain on the books if the magazine is to continue publication. The evidence however, is that the magazine is so well liked that it will continue to appear regularly every month. Pres. Burnes paid tribute to Editor Bill White and Business Manager Harry Jacobs for their long and faithful cooperation, without remuneration of any kind.

Rather sorrowfully, the president reported that the desired progress against the peddling evil had not been accomplished. Apparently the NAD is not the proper channel to combat this nuisance and the best method seems to be for local groups to carry out the campaign, with such assistance as possible from police departments.

In his summary, Pres. Burnes renewed his plea for a home office, stat-

ing the NAD could never obtain its proper status as a welfare organization until it had the proper working facilities. The size of the organization is now that all that two men can handle in their spare time and if the NAD is to assume its rightful place, with an enrollment of \$10,000 or so, a paid staff is necessary.

Speaking earnestly for a more determined effort to raise funds, Pres. Burnes correctly pointed out that athletic organizations found it possible to raise funds of many thousands of dollars for various tournaments, but it was extremely difficult to arouse any enthusiasm for fund-raising for the NAD.

Touching on the efforts of the Ohio deaf to obtain a new school and at the same time combat the efforts of some people to force the education of the deaf children to be undertaken in local oral classes, the president paid tribute to the efforts of Mr. Dale Stump, attorney for the Ohio Federation of Organizations for the Deaf, and pointed out the serious results that would occur if there were no state residential schools for the proper education of the deaf.

After the president's message, it was announced that, as the past custom of appointing an auditing committee would deprive members appointed to the committee from all enjoyment of the program for some time, and since a correct audit of the treasurer's books would be a lengthy task, the executive board had authorized the employment of a certified public accountant for a proper audit.

The treasurer's report showed a balance in the General Fund of \$1,468.71, less \$500 on loan to *THE SILENT WORKER*. The sum of \$3,503.24 had been turned over to the Endowment Fund trustees.

The Endowment Fund now totals \$21,896.44. It was \$14,750 at Louis-



Blind and deaf Martha Simmerley of Cleveland (center) was cheered by a visit from Pres. and Mrs. B. B. Burnes, who took time from convention duties to go to Miss Simmerley's home in response to a phone call.



Congratulating Secretary-Treasurer Robert Greenmun (left) on his re-election to office is Supt. Fred L. Sparks of the Central New York School where Greenmun and wife Rosalind (above) will teach this fall.

ville convention—the sum of \$7,146.44 marking the largest increase between conventions in the history of the association. Life memberships so far collected at this convention total almost \$1,000.

The education committee submitted a statement on the principles of education of the deaf—a statement long needed.

AFTERNOON SESSION—2 P.M.

Reports of the motion picture, civil service and welfare committees were submitted and accepted. Reports of the peddling and reorganization committees were also read into the minutes. Report of Business Manager Harry Jacobs of *THE SILENT WORKER* was very well received.

David Peikoff's address, "The Great Question Mark," on the need for continued effort to build up the NAD, was very inspiring and induced a parade of new life members to the membership desk of Mrs. Boyd Hume.

During the evening the Rainbow Room at the Carter Rotel was filled to capacity for the banquet. Pres. Burnes acted as toastmaster. To the regret of the delegates, Gov. Lausche of Ohio was unable to attend the banquet, so the principal guest speaker was Mayor Thomas Burke of Cleveland. Mr. Ben Zelin, president of the World Publishing Co., was also unable to attend, but sent a message of greeting. As a very able substitute, Col. Fred Sparks, superintendent of the Central New York School for the Deaf, gave a very amusing talk, with some humorous advice to newlyweds Mr. and Mrs. Byron B. Burnes.

THURSDAY, JULY 7

Since no regular business sessions of the convention were scheduled for this day, approximately 650 delegates to the NAD convention elected to take the boat ride to Cedar Point, an amusement park some 60 miles from Cleveland, near Sandusky.

Though not scheduled to leave until 10 o'clock, even this middle-of-the-morning hour meant most of the delegates, up late because of the splendid banquet and floor show the previous evening, had to do some hustling to reach the dock on time.

The arrival at Cedar Point, an hour and a half after 12:30 left very little time for the conventioners to really enjoy the amusements at the park or to obtain an adequate lunch, for everyone had been warned several times the part for Cleveland promptly at 5 p.m., and everyone should leave the park soon after 4 o'clock.

For a wonder, when the departing whistle blew, every conventioner was

back aboard—though some later wished they had missed the boat. For as soon as the steamer reached the open lake, it was found the wind had greatly increased in force and the steamer took on a motion unfamiliar to landlubbers. So some had a miserable ride back to Cleveland, with a few seeking the comfort of the rail.

Despite the threat of sea-sickness the journey to Cedar Point and return was enjoyed by the great majority of those making the trip, it being especially interesting to those living in parts of the country where large lakes or the oceans are unknown.

Prominent among those making the trip—blissfully holding hands and otherwise comporting themselves as honeymooners—were President and Mrs. B. B. Burnes.

FRIDAY, JULY 8

Mr. Fred Sparks, Jr., superintendent of the Central New York School for the Deaf, read a very interesting paper at the Friday morning session of the convention in which he stressed the need for unity among the deaf and their organizations. He also asked that these organizations find some way to assist deaf students in preparing for citizenship, so they could adequately cope with the condition of the world and be prepared for working and living with hearing people.

Mr. David Wilson, official interpreter of the convention and also a Certified Public Accountant, gave a report of his audit of the books of the association and reported that everything was found correct and the books balanced properly.

The important Resolutions Committee gave its recommendations to the delegates. A number of resolutions were offered for consideration—perhaps the most important being the recommendation that a supreme effort be made to build up the association funds for the establishment of a home office. Another very important resolution—and very pleasing also—was the recommendation that B. B. Burnes continue to handle the affairs of *THE SILENT WORKER*, even if not an elected officer after the convention, for greater cooperation with the editor and business manager.

The most controversial resolution dealt with the motion to give consideration to admitting other races to membership in the NAD. This led to a lengthy and spirited debate with the

Random shots taken at the convention show portions of the record-breaking crowd that made the trip to Cleveland. At the top are President B. B. Burnes and his bride, the former Caroline Goode. Bottom, Mrs. Louise Hume of Akron and Mrs. Robert Greenum at the registration desk.—Grayson photos.



result it was set aside for thought and later action.

Other resolutions of interest were those strongly supporting the combined system in educating deaf children; a continued campaign against the plague of deaf peddlers; the vote of thanks to the Ohio deaf for their united efforts to obtain a new school for the deaf and in combating the insidious propaganda in favor of oralism; thanks to David Peikoff for his splendid friendship to the NAD; and thanks to Jane Wyman and Lew Ayers for their magnificent acting in the motion picture *Johnny Belinda*; and congratulations to the Texans who had finally succeeded in their efforts to take the Texas school for the deaf from under the management (or mis-management) of the Board of Control and placing it under the Board of Education, and finally, assurance was given to the deaf of Virginia that the NAD would be behind them in their effort to obtain separation of the deaf and blind schools.

During recess the delegates attended the luncheon in honor of the NAD in the Rainbow room at the hotel—over 600 being present. Following the luncheon, Charles Moscovitz, of Greenville, S.C., gave an exhibition of his trained dog, "Butch" that understands the sign language.

Principal speaker during the afternoon was Dale Stump of Columbus, counsel for the Ohio Federation of Organizations of the Deaf.

In the evening, the Rainbow Room was jam-packed with people for the dance and raffle drawing. As the evening wore on, dancing began to pall and the start of the raffle drawing was eagerly awaited.

Ticket stubs filled a large revolving drum. Pres. B. B. Burnes was invited to draw the first ticket by General Chairman Cahen. He was prayerfully watched by everyone present when he plunged his arm into the drum and drew out the precious stub. When the result was announced, a collective sigh of disappointment arose from the audience for the lucky winner of the 1949 Plymouth sedan was Mr. A. Querengasser of Indianapolis, who was not present. Winner of the \$100, as seller of the ticket, turned out to be Frank Gilardo, of Cleveland, and a member of the local committee.

The charming wife of President Burnes drew the second ticket for the Dumont television set and Abel Montigny of North Oxford, Mass., proved the lucky person. He also was not present.

The door prizes—four \$25 awards—were next drawn, with the lucky stub holders being Mrs. Jacobson of Chi-

cago; Miss Freedman of Montreal, Canada; Mrs. Bauer of Akron, and Mr. Andrewjski, also of Akron.

SATURDAY, JULY 9

The Saturday morning session was devoted to business, with no speaker on the program. A good deal of business was accomplished—the most important being the motion to charge an additional fee, when registering at future conventions, for a copy of the proceedings of the convention. It was also voted to hold future conventions every four years, instead of triennially, as in the past. This action was a great disappointment to a group from Cincinnati which decided to put in a bid for the 1955 convention to be held in Cincinnati because it would mark the 75th anniversary of the founding of the NAD in Cincinnati in 1880. So a little pressure work between business sessions, brought about the adoption of a motion for a special convention in Cincinnati in 1955.

Mr. Lucas extolled the virtues of Austin, Texas, as the site for the next convention in 1953. As no other city put in a bid, this offer was accepted.

As it was impossible to complete all business during the morning session, an afternoon session was necessary for the final business—election of officers.



(Ky. Colonel)

SIXTH ANNUAL Central Athletic Association of the Deaf SOFTBALL TOURNAMENT Sponsored by Louisville Association of the Deaf

SEPTEMBER 3-4-5, 1949

Entries Close August 10, 1949

All entries and fees must be made through Alexander Fleischmann, C.A.A.D. secretary-treasurer, 3806 North 53rd Street, Milwaukee 10, Wisconsin.

Elimination series at Seneca Park, Saturday, September 3. Semi-finals and finals at Bonnycastle Field, Sunday, Louisville, Ky.

Saturday night: Buffet supper, gala professional floor show and dancing at the Terrace Room, Kentucky Hotel. Tournament headquarters: Fifth and Walnut Streets.

Hotel and buffet supper reservations should be made at once. For additional information write to James D. Morrison, General Chairman, 652 S. 34th St., Louisville 11, Ky., or to Philip A. Kaim, Secretary, 4912 Southside Dr., Louisville 9, Ky.



Runaway Horse, Chigger-Bites Feature Tournament Picnic

By HARRIETT BOOTH

A state park near Blaine, Kansas, was the scene of a picnic held June 19th for the benefit of the 1950 MAAD tournament fund. Swimming, fishing, boating, and two saddle horses belonging to the John O'Connors provided entertainment and relaxation.

A certain shivery hilarity ensued when one of the mounts refused to heed the reins and galloped off with Jean Barnes gibbering in the saddle.

Most of the picnickers were transplanted by chartered bus from the Kansas City Club to the John O'Connor farm, where the rest convened for the final stage of the journey. Picnic fare was pot-luck style, with second and even third helpings for the hungry throng.

Chiggers, razor-edged lakeside weeds, and a broiling sun made their contributions to the occasion. Virginia Stack and Harriet Booth, passengers in a row-boat powered by the arms of John Mog, were the victims of a sudden drenching—whether accidental or intentional, only John can tell.

The MAAD came out best in the deal—perhaps.

Brooklyn Auxiliary Celebrates First Anniversary

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Brooklyn Association of the Deaf celebrated its first anniversary with a banquet at the Restaurant Dubonnet, New York City, the evening of June 18th. About 70 members and guests attended.

Mrs. Kathleen Schreiber, scheduled as toastmistress, was unable to attend due to a death in her husband's family. Her duties were assumed by Elizabeth Douglas. First speaker was Mrs. Goldie Reinecke, president of the Auxiliary. She was presented a combination cigarette case and lighter in appreciation of her efforts during the first year of the group's existence.

Miss Douglas then introduced John Clerico, president of the B.A.D., who congratulated the ladies on their progress and urged them to continue the good work.

Guest speaker was Robert A. Halligan, Jr., president of the New York Civic Association of the Deaf, who entertained with several songs in signs

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and an unusual story which was greatly enjoyed.

The officers of both the B.A.D. and the Auxiliary were then called upon to speak, and were followed by several past presidents of the men's group.

In closing, Miss Douglas rendered "God Bless America" in signs and Joe De Francesco, a past president, signed "Auld Lang Syne."

Mrs. Sally Lazarus was chairman, assisted by Dave Berch.

SWinging...

coupe and Ted Stawikoski acquired a '49 Pontiac sedan.

A recent visitor to the Faribault school was Betty Jane Stark, who has been elected to replace Florence Sabins as domestic science teacher this fall. Miss Sabins resigned her career for marriage.

Earl Cadwell recently visited the Roy Wards, former Minneapolis residents, on their farm near Mooreton, N.D.

Thompson Hall visitors have included the Misses Marian Bjorge, of Berkeley, Calif., and Achille Buzzelli, of Chicago.

CALIFORNIA . . .

The local SILENT WORKER staff has dwindled somewhat as this issue goes to press. The Ladners, which includes cover editor Mary and agent-correspondent-contributor Emil, are making daily trips to the hospital to amuse daughter Sue, who has pneumonia—but they still found time to help read proofs. Byron B. Burnes with his bride made the Cleveland convention their honeymoon destination. After the convention they will stop with the Meaghers in Chicago and then head south to visit BBB's mother. Harry and Marie Jacobs took in the Cleveland convention on their way to Washington, D.C., and New York City. Associate Editor Catherine Marshall attended the Teachers Convention in Illinois and then drove to Minnesota to visit relatives before heading back to South Dakota for the summer. Associate Editor Leo Jacobs is touring the Grand Canyon with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Jacobs. The Kowalewskis are vacationing in Los Angeles.

The Irvin Woodruffs are afoot these days since Woody traded in their car toward a 1950 model. From what we hear, "Woody" doesn't care much for the local transportation set-up.

The Arthur Jattas of Richmond, Calif., are vacationing in Oregon. It is their first trip out of the state and their friends are anxiously awaiting their return to hear their impressions of things outside.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS:

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Myklebust; Sioux Falls, S. D.; a boy, June 29.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Binn; Sparta, Wis.; a girl, March 30.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Garrette; Washington, D.C.; a girl, May 4.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Baim; Salem, Ore.; a girl, April 29.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Stanfill; Indianapolis, Ind.; a boy, May 25.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Massey; Indianapolis, Ind.; a boy, June 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Garland Kelly; Hebron, Texas, a girl, May 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Slater; Indianapolis, Ind.; a girl, June 11.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Rosen; Hollis, L. I., N. Y.; a girl, May 27.

Mr. and Mrs. Konrad Hokanson; Portland, Ore.; a boy, June 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Harmola; Alameda, Calif., a girl.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving North; New York, a boy, May 4.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bennett; San Lorenzo, Calif., twin girls.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Zola; Milwaukee, Wis.; a girl, June 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy LaCosse of South St. Paul; a girl, April 10.

Mr. and Mrs. William Schaffer of St. Paul; a girl, May 26.

MARRIAGES:

Herman Brekke and Beverly Witherspoon; Elgin, Ore., May 29.

Martin Jobe and Patricia Halloran; Los Angeles, Calif., June 26.

Gwendol Butler and Wanda June Myers; Indianapolis, Ind., June 12.

Melvin Carter and Mrs. Rost Hough; Washington, D.C., May 14.

Frank McCollom and Florence Sobins; Malta, Mont., May 28.

Byron B. Burnes and Mrs. Caroline Hyman Goode; Santa Monica, Calif., June 24.

Larry Marxer and Fern Davis; Des Moines, Ia., May 7.

Denver H. Pankey and Crystal Ruston; Oakland, Calif., June 24.

Frank Hayer and Mrs. Maude Turvey; Cleveland, O., May 18.

William Tapp and Gladys Holzhausen; Indianapolis, Ind., June 25.

Lawrence Avery and Joan Baughman; Hammond, Ind., May 27.

Robert Grubbs and Christine Brooks; Indianapolis, Ind., May 14.

Gordon Forrest and Adrienne Zintel; Los Angeles, Cal., July 17.

John Lo Brutto and Mary Downey; Valley Stream, L. I., June 18.

DEATHS:

Henry Wroth Hetzler, Youngstown, O., May 25. Survived by his wife and one daughter.

Peter, 5, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Magnuson of St. Paul, accidentally killed at the farm of Mrs. Caroline Anderson near Appleton, Minn.

Jack Whitcher of Stockton, Calif., May 30. Mrs. Mary C. Harrer, mother of Michael Harrer, 82, June 3. Buried June 6, St. Mary's cemetery.

Bryan Berke, 52, husband of Genevieve Berke, June 3, victim of cancer. Buried June 7, St. Mary's cemetery. Uncle of Donald Berke.

Movie Guide

LIL HAHN, *Editor*
 NORMA STRICKLAND
 B. SCHMIDT *Associate Editors*

Hollywood This and That

Those who enjoy seeing James Cagney in his old gangster roles will be able to see him again as a maniacal killer in *White Heat*, soon to be released by Warners. Apropos of

the film, he was seen trying on straight-jackets.

Best living example of marital devotion in Cine-maland right now is Dane Clark, who's sitting on an uncomfortable stool for several hours each day posing for a sculpture by his wife, Margo.

Denver-ites are still talking about the world premiere there of *Colorado Territory*, starring Joel McCrea and Virginia Mayo. It was held in a drive-in theater, first such event in cinema history, and people who came on horseback were admitted for free. Incident to this film, lovely Virginia Mayo had a series of "dizzy spells" . . . it developed that a tribe of Navajos in New Mexico sent her an ancient pipe of peace, as a token of their esteem. So, despite the fact that Miss Mayo never smokes, she smoked it. Then, turned green in the face and woefully explained that she hadn't wanted to violate the spirit in which the gift was sent.

Football fans might be interested to know that Russel Hughes, former varsity quarterback for the University of Cincinnati, is the man who wrote Warner Bros.' forthcoming murder mystery, *The House Across the Street*, starring Wayne Morris, Janis Paige and Bruce Bennett.

It seems make-up men have the souls of poets . . . as witness this gem from Perc Westmore, who invented "Colorado Bronze", the newest flesh tone fashion. . . . "It is best described," says Westmore, "as a living color, hinting of inner fires, the vivid health of snowy ski runs, the tang of mountain heights, a burning sun and cool, crisp air."

Jack Carson, who will appear in *The Good Humor Man*, will wear a pair of neon ears in the film, which will light up by remote control, when the comedian goes off his rocker from the sound of his own Good Humor bells.

In addition to his usual abilities, screen hero, Errol Flynn has added a new one . . . he can laugh more villainously than most villains. In his latest starrer, *Montana*, his derisive "ha ha's" were recorded in place of those of a heavy who just couldn't get it right . . . so this makes Flynn a swashbuckling hero who laughs at himself for the villain.

Cecil B. DeMille's *Samson and Delilah*, which had a recent Denver sneak preview, is being rated tops. This movie, 3 years in the making, stars Hedy Lamarr and Victor Mature, and is in gorgeous technicolor. In

Readers are invited to make comments or ask questions on current movies. Address letters to *Editor of the Movie Guide*, SILENT WORKER, 1332 West Jefferson Blvd., Los Angeles 7, California.

the supporting cast are George Sanders, Angela Lansbury and Henry Wilcoxon; also 24 featured players, 190 players with speaking roles and some 1000 extras.

Among the personal things that Ella Raines is taking with her to rejoin her husband in London is a wardrobe designed by Travis Banton, 20 frozen steaks, a case of avocados and 3 cases of American beer.

Mighty Joe Young will see something different in the way of movie stars in the Hollywood tradition. It will have 10 players who by no stretch of the imagination could come under the usual ballyhoo such as glamorous, beautiful, or handsome. They are Primo Carnera, The Swedish Angel, Man Mountain Dean, Wee Willie Davis, Sammy Stein, Max Batchelor, Ivan "The Terrible" Rasputin, Bomber Kulkovich, Karl Davis and Sammy Menacker. Anyway, mat fans have a rare old time.

Claudette Colbert is wondering if she is getting paid as an actress or a stunt woman after Max Baer tossed her into a huge bin of defunct fish for a scene in the movie, *Love Is Big Business*.

Columbia's *Tokyo Joe* will find the old time heavy, Sessue Hayakawa, who will herald his entrance for "menace" scenes with Humphrey Bogart by this unusual prop: a chirping cricket in a miniature silver cage, suspended by a fragile chain from a finger ring.



THE STRATTON STORY

(Metro - Goldwyn - Mayer) starring Jimmy Stewart as Monty Stratton, June Allyson as Mrs. Stratton, Frank Morgan as Barney and Agnes Moorehead as Mother Stratton.

A real life motion picture story of a Chicago White Sox baseball pitcher who met a rather tragic ending before reaching the peak of his baseball career. Story begins in Wagner, Texas, a state where every little community is baseball crazy. Monty Stratton has just won a game playing for a semi-pro team and is about to walk to his farm home, when he is interrupted by a tramp who calls himself Barney. Barney had been watching the game and liked the way Monty pitched. He had been a big-league ball player, but didn't stay up long because he had broken training rules and spent his money on "night life."

Mama Stratton objected to her son playing ball as she felt his future was in running the family farm. She believed that ball players were "no-goods", for Barney had looked like one with his ragged clothes. This didn't stop Monty's love for baseball and so he finally won his mother's consent to let Barney stay on as a hired hand so he could teach Monty the tricks of pitching.

As spring rolled around Barney persuaded Monty to take a trip to Pasadena, Calif., and try out with the Chicago White Sox holding spring training there. He claimed that the White Sox manager, Jimmy Dykes (played by Dykes, now a coach for the Philadelphia Athletics) were old pals for 20 years. Mother Stratton, at first, did not approve of the idea, but after a little persuasion, she gave Monty \$5.00 spending money and Barney and he were on their way to California.

As soon as they arrived at the White Sox training grounds, Barney told Monty to

warm up with the players while he talked to Jimmy Dykes. Dykes, knowing Barney's character, ordered Monty to get off the field without giving him a chance to try out. But, after Barney pleaded with Dykes to give him a chance, he decided to catch a few of his pitches. After a few pitches had burned Dykes' catching hand, Monty was given permission to try out. In a few weeks he was signed to a contract and Barney was also signed on as a coach.

During spring training he became acquainted with June Allyson and by the end of the training period, they were seriously in love.

Dykes, having more confidence in Stratton, decided to keep him with the team with hopes that he would be able to make the grade in the big leagues. Wherever the team played, Barney would give Monty tips and advice on pitching whenever he saw a play that was new to Monty.

In a game at Chicago against the New York Yankees, Monty was given his first chance to pitch. The White Sox pitchers were being badly mauled by the booming Yankee bats. Finally Dykes called on Monty to pitch relief. The first batter he faced was Bill Dickey (played by himself) and the first pitch was hit for a home run and the White Sox were beaten 16-0. This was enough to send Stratton on to the minor leagues. He was farmed to Omaha, the home town of his fiancee.

However, as the season progressed, Dykes' pitching staff was rather weak and Stratton was making a good record at Omaha. So he was recalled to the White Sox. He had married June just before leaving for Chicago. Barney took Monty and his bride out for a little celebration the first night in Chicago. The Yankees were also in town and Bill Dickey and a couple of his team mates were dining at the same place. Monty told Barney that he was ready to face him and get even with Dickey for it was his hommer that sent him to the minors. Then he asked Barney who was going to pitch the next day. Barney replied, "You." Monty was really scared.

That day was a great day for him. He beat the dangerous Yankees 1-0 and struck out Dickey to end the game.

From there on he was a White Sox regular. After completing a season of 15 wins and 5 losses the Strattons headed for Texas and the farm. Then the tragedy happened. While on a hunting trip, Monty stumbled in a thicket and his rifle accidentally discharged, wounding him in his right leg. It was necessary to amputate his leg for gangrene was settling rapidly.

After coming home from the hospital Monty felt discouraged and helpless. Mrs. Stratton tried to bring him out of it. The following spring, she took him out in the barnyard and made him throw a few pitches. Monty soon learned to pitch in spite of his artificial right leg.

Barney came down for a visit and decided to take the whole family to a ball game for a treat. Monty had arranged secretly to pitch in that game. To the surprise of all, Monty's name was announced over the public address system. He had a hard time of it and played courageously . . . won the game and made his comeback.

—BS

WE WERE STRANGERS
 starring Jennifer Jones and John Garfield, a story of the Cuban Revolution of the early thirties, is an exciting picture, filled with suspense and violent conflict. Both Miss Jones and Mr. Garfield's performances are excellent.

The start of the story depicts the Cuban people suffering under the tyranny of a ruthless government. China Valdez, a young bank clerk (Jennifer Jones) sees her brother assassinated by the secret police of which

Ariete, (Pedro Armendariz) is head. To avenge his death she joins one of the rebel movement groups seeking to overthrow the domineering leaders of the country. Thus she meets Tony Fenner (John Garfield) a young Cuban, raised in America, who has returned to Cuba to participate in the revolt. Upon learning China lives directly across the road from the cemetery where wealthy families are buried, Tony makes a plan whereby the president and his top officials can be wiped out with one blow. He proposes to tunnel from her home to the tomb of a prominent family, assassinate a member of that family, and then explode a bomb underneath while the officials are attending the funeral as customary. The plan is executed in every detail with the help of four other rebels, but it "backfires" when the funeral takes place at another cemetery. The plot has become known. China and Tony are besieged by the secret police. Tony is shot and dies in China's arms just as a joyous mob arrives to announce the president has fled and Cuba is free.—NS.



PORTRAIT OF JENNIE

starring Joseph Cotton and Jennifer Jones. The story is one of those things that is unexplainable—something that might have happened, or perhaps existed, only in the figment of an artist's imagination. I have given it a rating of only fair although the movie was very good, because there is so much conversation, which the deaf will find difficult to understand.

The story, in brief, concerns a young artist, portrayed by Joseph Cotton, who, try as he can, cannot seem to get that quality into his work that would make it inspired. Then, one day, in the park he sees a young girl, who seems to come out of nowhere. She fascinates him with her conversation, but, then, she walks off and is gone, leaving behind her, a scarf in an old newspaper.

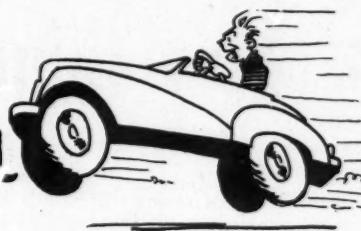
From then on, the girl reappears and disappears in his life. She reappears again a few months later, but this time, she is years older. Joseph Cotton falls in love with her and tries to find out who she is. Oddly, the only indications as to her identity show that she is someone who drowned several years ago. Meanwhile, the calibre of his work has improved . . . so much so that he has no difficulty in selling his work. He is, however, very unhappy as his love for Jennie (Jennifer Jones) grows. She is forever disappearing just when he thinks that she will stay.

In the end, his quest for Jennie takes him to a little resort town . . . and there, he relives again the end that must have befallen Jennie. When he seeks for her in a sailboat, it crashes against the rocks of a lighthouse. Seeking refuge, he sees another boat, and in it, Jennie. She too is flung by a heavy storm against the rocks, but she is flung seaward by a specially heavy sea. When Joseph Cotton wakes up many hours later, he has been rescued and is in bed. He has, however, the silk scarf which he had given back to Jennie, and which he had grasped when he tried to save her.

How explain the scarf if Jennie was but a dream? And the portrait of Jennie, which won for the artist fame?

This, in brief, is the story, which will give a sort of guide as to the conversation. If one doesn't mind sitting through long dialogue, the picture is enthralling and the acting of both Miss Jones and Mr. Cotton is very convincing.

THE NUT THAT HOLDS THE WHEEL!



By THE AUTOMANIAC

MECHANICAL

A clogged cooling system is a headache for both the driver and the mechanic. For the mechanic to guarantee his repair job is difficult, because he can't see into the passageways to verify that they are clean; neither can he take the radiator apart and clean it like other parts. If he uses a chemical cleaner and it fails to do the job, the customer's dissatisfaction can cost him a good deal of trouble, and perhaps loss of business. It is well, therefore, to have the job done right if the overheating indicates a serious condition of clogging.

A boiling radiator leaves the driver with an utterly helpless feeling—there is nothing he can do to remedy it, even if he is a crack mechanic himself. The insidiousness of cooling troubles is that they usually crop up a long way from home and trusted mechanics. They usually come on gradually, so that the driver does not notice anything wrong on short trips around the neighborhood, but when he gets out on the open road and "hops her up" to 45 or 50 he suddenly finds her running a temperature.

First one should make sure that the fan belt is neither broken nor slipping. Then one should check for leaks. Don't blame the pump unless it's leaking—insufficient pumping capacity is extremely rare. Now, let us say the fan belt is okay and there is sufficient water in the radiator. The engine is running well so there is no reason to suspect mechanical trouble such as incorrect timing. Then we may feel sure that the trouble really is a clogged cooling system. Now where do we go from here?

If you are near home and can get to your own mechanic, ask his advice. If he recommends a chemical cleaner, tell him you want a money-back guarantee, plus a guarantee of no leaks. The reason for this is that a weak cleaner won't do the job, while a strong one may eat through the radiator and cause leaks. Mechanics know this, and the chances are that your mechanic will balk at your demands. Your best bet then is to tell him to remove the radiator and have it cleaned out and repaired by a specialist. If he is wise, he will use a strong cleaner first—he will put it in the radiator and tell you to drive it around for a few days before bringing it back for repairs. This will clean out the larger passages and the engine block, and if it causes leaks in the radiator, the specialist will repair them. When the radiator comes back from the specialist and is re-installed, your troubles should be over for a long,

long time.

But suppose you are far from home when your radiator boils over. The attendant at the nearest garage will recommend quick-flush. Don't listen to him. Quick-flush is for spring and fall cleaning of cooling systems that are in good shape—just to play safe. It is not intended as a cure for overheating, and I don't believe any manufacturer will make such a claim.

On the other hand, if you want the job done right, you will have to leave the car with this stranger and proceed by train or bus, or stay over and wait for the car. This will cost a lot of money. What to do?

I have found that the following procedure will work almost every time: Buy a can of radiator cleaner (NOT quick-flush) of a well-known make (there are a number of them on the market and most gas stations have at least one brand). Put this in your radiator yourself and fill it with water. Stop the engine and let it cool off. The garage man will probably tell you to let your engine run for a while and then drain the radiator; don't pay any attention to him. When the temperature gets down near normal, proceed on your way, leaving the cleaner in the radiator. Drive slowly and watch the temperature. Try 20 MPH at first; if it starts to overheat, go even slower, but if it stays cool, try 25, and so on. After awhile you may be able to increase your speed to your regular rate; perhaps you will have to hold it down. But you will be able to complete your trip.

If you are on a week-end trip, you can leave the cleaner in the radiator until you arrive home. Then you can bring it to your mechanic and have repairs made, if necessary. It is quite possible that you will be able to drain the radiator of cleaner and fill it with water and find your overheating trouble gone. If you are on an extended trip, try draining it after a few days. If it overheats again, put another can of cleaner in and leave it there until you arrive home. In any case, you will probably find a few leaks which should be repaired by a specialist as explained above. Don't use stop-leak except in an emergency; it usually clogs the radiator.

Remember: In any case of serious overheating, the practice of putting a chemical cleaner in the radiator, running the engine for a half hour, and then draining the radiator will not work, except in rare cases where the clogging is thin.

Seventh Annual Mythical Track Meet: Mt. Airy Edges Michigan

By ART KRUGER

SINCE NOBODY ELSE would officially stage a national meet among the greatest collection of track and field stars in America's schools for the deaf, we've done it. This is our seventh annual National Schools for the Deaf Mythical Track and Field Event.

From statistics available from our correspondents, we staged a mythical meet on Wednesday, June 15, right in our Los Angeles apartment, basing our theoretical spike-fest on best times and marks made to date by schools for the deaf athletes.

Here it is as we picture it:

It was a nip-and-tuck, thrill-packed battle from start to finish, with Mt. Airy finally dethroning Michigan as

national champion. Last year Michigan beat Mt. Airy for the title by one point, $49\frac{1}{2}$ to $48\frac{1}{2}$.

The distribution of points, based on a 10-8-6-4-2-1 scoring system, was as follows:

Mt. Airy $68\frac{1}{2}$, Michigan 54, Illinois 47, Iowa $44\frac{1}{2}$, Washington $36\frac{1}{2}$, Nebraska 32, Tennessee $23\frac{1}{2}$, Indiana 23, South Dakota $20\frac{1}{3}$, Kansas 16, Minnesota 6, and California 1.

Twelve events were on the list. Missing were the javelin throw and pole vault because of lack of competitors in these events.

Five of 12 best marks were held by the lads from the Midwest. The eastern and the central area teams were runner-up with three each, while the Southeast took one.

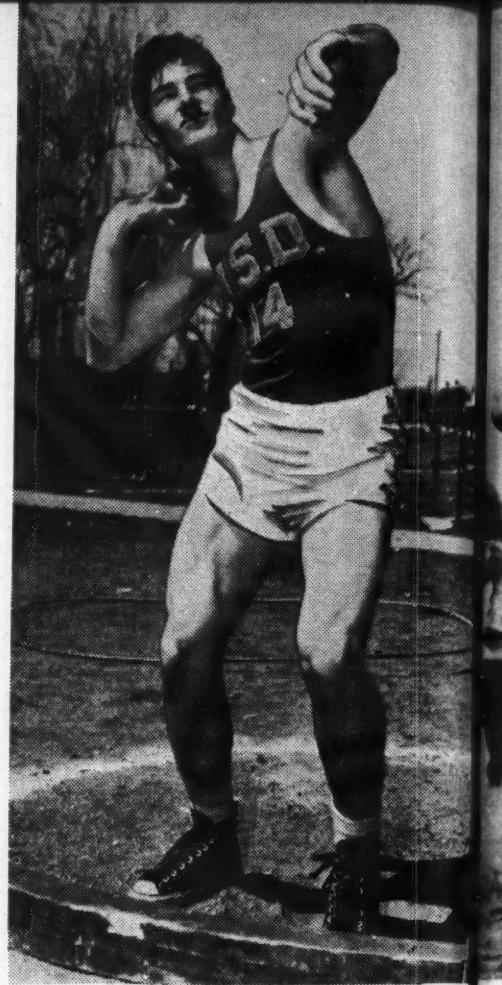
Mt. Airy also led the nation with three top-markers: Edward Arrivello in the 100-yard dash, Robert Sabo in the 880-yard run and Gilbert Brown in the broad jump.

Arrivello and Brown picked up eighteen points for Mt. Airy by finishing one-two in the 100, Arrivello hitting the tape in 10:0.

Mt. Airy's Sabo took a terrific 880 competition from Michigan's Harold Allen and Illinois' William Yates in 2:09.1.

This meet saw the finest array of discus throwers in history. Marvin Tuttle,

With this leap of 5 ft. $10\frac{1}{8}$ in., Monroe Dials of Michigan cracked the state Class D record. Has consistently exceeded 5 ft. 8 in. this year.



Throwing his weight around with considerable effect is Iowa's Marvin Tuttle, state Class B shot-put champion. A consistent winner in 1949, Tuttle broke shot-put, discus and football throw records at all local meets. Statistics for the past season give him 23 first places and 16 records.—Cut courtesy The Iowa Hawkeye.

young giant from Iowa, headed the list with a best pitch of 139 ft. 11 in., which is more than nine feet beyond the school for the deaf record of 130 ft. 9 in. posted by Joe Hill of California back in 1936. Tuttle, by the way, had thrown the platter over 130 feet consistently this year.

Summaries of this mythical meet (based strictly on best marks):

100—Edward Arrivello (Mt. Airy), 10.0; Gilbert Brown (Mt. Airy), 10.1; tie for third between Franklin Willis (Tenn.) and Wayne Christian (Iowa), 10.3; Bruce Dierking (Kansas), 10.4; Edward Raffel (Illinois), 10.5.

220—Franklin Willis (Tennessee), 23.0; Edward Arrivello (Mt. Airy), 23.3; tied for third, Richard Ewald (Michigan), Edward Raffel (Illinois) and Eugene Miller (Mt. Airy), 23.4; tied for sixth

Coach Edwin Robinson's potent Mt. Airy track team, winner of 9 out of 10 dual meets this year, school's best record. Squad members were: G. Brown, R. Sabo, E. Arrivello, G. Vance, J. Shoup, W. Mitchum, E. Miller, H. Miller, R. Bingham, J. Kelly, M. Dancy, W. Thomas, B. Warner, G. Timchenko, W. Hogan, W. Palmer, R. Noy, Shirk (mgr.) and Carter (asst. mgr.). White haired Coach Robinson has led Mt. Airy track squads for 10 seasons, enjoyed more than his share of success.





George Timchenko, Mt. Airy's miracle miler, last year stepped a 4m. 39s. mile, slicing 3.2 seconds from the school for the deaf record. Undefeated in mile competition in 1947-48, Timchenko didn't participate in a single meet this year, due to a pulled nerve in his leg. Also excelled in the 880.

Edward Barber (South Dakota), Chester Jesikiewicz (Mt. Airy) and Wayne Christian (Iowa), 23.5.

440—Roy Helmersen (Illinois), 53.7; Don De Yarmon (Washington), 53.8; Monroe Dials (Michigan), 54.0; Edward Barber (South Dakota), 54.7; Earl Mallory (Nebraska), 54.8; Bobby Lee Ellis (South Dakota), 55.1.

880—Robert Sabo (Mt. Airy) 2:09.1; Harold Allen (Michigan), 2:10.3; William Yates (Illinois), 2:10.5; tie for fourth between Dale Van Os (Washington) and James Huff (Indiana), 2:15; Donald Reed (Michigan), 2:16.5.

Mile—Maurice Ellis (Illinois), 4:42.2; Jerry Mullenix (Washington), 4:58.8; Robert Sabo (Mt. Airy), 5:01.2; Benny Poupart (Michigan); Roger Taylor (Iowa); James Barton (California).

High Jump—Monroe Dials (Michigan), 5'10 1/8"; Garrett Nelson (Nebraska), 5'10"; Donald Gall (Indiana), 5'8 3/4";

Michigan's well-balanced runner-up squad was composed of, first row, l. to r.: T. Corin, D. Basom, G. Di Falco, E. Ramberg, B. Poupart, C. Allen. Second row: Coach Roberts, D. Boone, J. Tyler, J. Patrick, D. Ewald, M. Dials, H. Allen, D. Rodgers, D. Reed, C. Williams, W. Sheathem. Third row: E. Mead, W. Szymborski, A. Croft, B. Jerome, D. Valley, D. Gunthrope, H. Anderson, R. Swegart, J. Germany, L. Jasper, D. Mitchell, M. Lanaville, L. Anderson.

Edward Arrivello, right, of Mt. Airy topped the nation in the 100 yard dash, covering the distance in 10 seconds. Aided his school's victory in the mythical meet with points gained in two sprint events.

Richard Ewald (Michigan), 5'8"; Gilbert Brown (Mt. Airy), 5'7"; Harold Allen (Michigan), 5'6 1/2".

Broad Jump—Gilbert Brown (Mt. Airy), 20'8"; Donald Gall (Indiana), 19'11"; Chester Jesikiewicz (Mt. Airy), 19'8 3/4"; Bobby Lee Ellis (South Dakota), 19'8 1/4"; Garrett Nelson (Nebraska), 19'6 1/4"; Marvin Tuttle (Iowa), 19'2".

Shot Put—Marvin Tuttle (Iowa), 52'6"; Dick Amundsen (Washington), 49'10"; Monroe Dials (Michigan), 42'7 1/2"; John Hindman (Tennessee), 43'3 1/2"; Irvin Carlstedt (Illinois), 42'7"; Art Wooten (Indiana), 42'6".

Discus—Marvin Tuttle (Iowa), 139'11"; Merle Rader (Kansas), 139'8"; Dick Amundsen (Washington), 127'9 3/4"; Douglas Burke (Minnesota), 127'1"; John Hindman (Tennessee), 126'5"; Franklin Willis (Tennessee), 124'8".

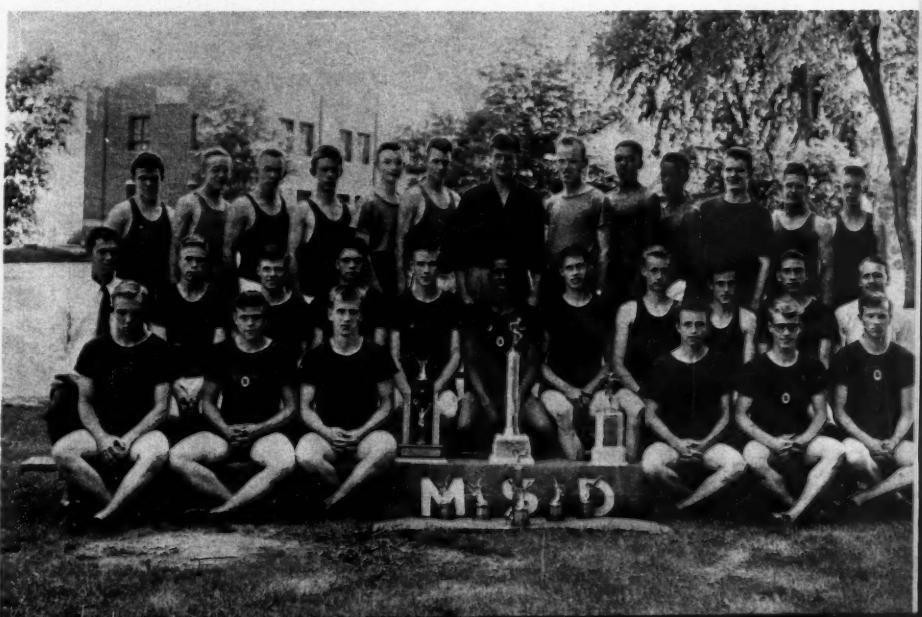
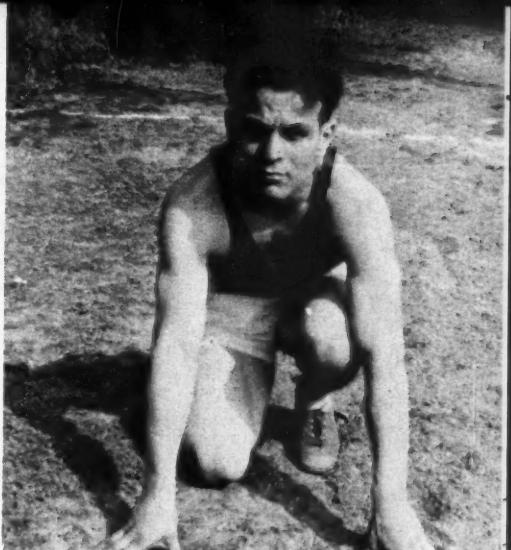
120 High Hurdles—Garrett Nelson (Nebraska), 16.0; Irvin Carlstedt (Illinois); Gilbert Di Falco (Michigan); Glendon Vance (Mt. Airy); Dale Van Os (Washington); Walter Baumgartner (South Dakota).

220 Low Hurdles—Garrett Nelson (Nebraska), 24.0; Marvin Tuttle (Iowa); Don Merriman (Illinois); Gilbert Di Falco (Michigan); Myron Smith (Minnesota); Eddie Ball (Indiana).

880 Relay—South Dakota (Jerry Burke, Bobby Lee Ellis, Walter Baumgartner and Edward Barber), 1:36.6; Iowa, 1:36.8; Kansas, 1:37.1; Indiana, 1:37.8; tie for fifth between Tennessee and Washington, 1:38.

Previous meet winners and coaches were as follows: 1939—California (Byouk); 1940—Iowa (Scott); 1941—California (Byouk); 1946—Indiana (Caskey); 1947—Michigan (Roberts); 1948—Michigan (Roberts). No meets from 1942 to 1945 due to war.

Tennessee's Franklin Willis, second from top, headed the nation in the 220 with a 23.0 clocking. John Hindman, right, also of Tennessee, captured the state javelin title with a toss of 165 ft. 9 1/8 in. The only deaf entry, he trailed in fourth place before the seventh and last throw.

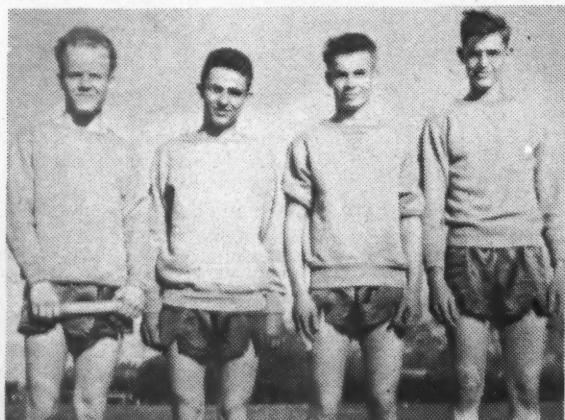




The Winged-N athletes of the Nebraska School for the Deaf captured the Class D State Track and Field Championships before a crowd of more than six thousand fans at Memorial Stadium in Lincoln on May 14. Garrett Nelson and Earl Mallory were the ring leaders in the Nebraska attack which produced 36 points. Nelson established a new school record of :15.9 in the 120 yard high hurdles. Nebraska also won the team title with 109-5/6 points in the District Meet held at Tekamah on April 23. Nelson at this meet set a new school record in the discus throw on a 123'2" effort. First row: E. Loftus, E. Mallory, G. Nelson, D. Keil and D. Boess. Second row: N. Peterson, Coach; R. Hunt, K. Longmore, B. Lloyd and D. Meyer.—Cut courtesy Neb. Journal.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF TRACK AND FIELD RECORD

Event	Record	Holder and School	Year
100-yard dash	9.8s	Armstrong Elliott (Maryland)	1935
	9.8s	Bob Miller (Kansas)	1947
220-yard dash	22.2s	Edward Rodman (N. J.)	1934
440-yard dash	50.6s	Bill Lockhart (Washington)	1946
880-yard dash	2m. 1s.	Harold Locke (Iowa)	1940
Mile run	4m. 39s.	George Timchenko (Mt. Airy)	1948
120-yard high hurdles	15.3s	Donald Thurnea (Minn.)	1939
200-yard low hurdles	23.6s	Donald Thurnea (Minn.)	1939
High jump	6 ft. 2 in.	Larry Marxer (Iowa)	1940
Broad jump	22 ft.	Edward Rodman (N. J.)	1934
Pole vault	11 ft. 7½ in.	Roger Specht (California)	1938
Javelin throw	180 ft.	John Chudweicz (Illinois)	1933
Discus throw	139 ft. 11 in.	Marvin Tuttle (Iowa)	1949
Shot put	54 ft. 9½ in.	Joe Hill (California)	1936
Half-mile relay	1 m. 32.2	Washington (Cox, Willson, O'Connell and Brighton)	1939



Shown here is the crack South Dakota 880-yard relay team which has gone through two successful seasons without change. It ends its brilliant career at the state meet in Watertown May 21. Made up of Ed Barber, Jerry Berke, Bob Ellis and Walt Baumgartner, left to right, this squad has accumulated 44 medals, 4 trophies and a gold plaque. They did this by winning places in 11 consecutive relay events. But graduation time has come for Bob Ellis, while Walt Baumgartner will also be lost to next year's squad.

—Cut courtesy Mt. Rushmore Beacon.

Chess Tournament Planned For Nation's Deaf Fans

The Courier Chess Club, a correspondence chess club well known all over the country, has decided to sponsor a correspondence tournament for deaf players only. The Courier Chess Club has been induced to do this by J. W. Stevenson who is a director of this club and who is himself deaf. Mr. Stevenson wishes to point out that the club will derive no profit from this tournament. All entry fees will go for the prizes. The club will foot the bill for such necessary expenses as recording sheets, postage on official notices, etc.

The present plan is to charge \$1.00 entry fee per section. A man may enter several sections and thus have a better chance of getting in the finals. Sections of probably 6 or 7 players each will be assigned and run off. Winners of each section will play off the finals, to determine the champion.

All deaf chess players who wish to compete in this tournament, please write to J. W. Stevenson, 113A West Third Street, Frederick, Md. In addition to your name and address, please state what school for the deaf you attended, or give some other information so that the club may check and find out if you are really deaf and entitled to play in this tournament. Do not send any money until further notice, but it will help if applicants tell how many sections they expect to enter.

It is hoped that this tournament can be started this fall. It will take a year or more to complete it.

The tournament winner will receive a fine cup symbolic of his chess supremacy. Other prizes, depending on the number of entries, will be given to runners up.

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Open Thursday nights, Saturdays
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Iowa's Monica Kupka in National Cage Tourney

By NORMAN G. SCARVIE

The only deaf player at the National AAU women's basketball tournament in St. Joseph, Mo., last spring was Miss Monica Kupka, director of athletics for girls at the Iowa School for the Deaf. She played with the Empire Buffet team from Council Bluffs. Thirty-two teams took part.

In their first game the Empire team went down to the Atlanta Blues. This was a bunch of giants, but the game was really good. In the first round of the consolation events the Empire girls were beaten by the Cardinals of Okmulgee, Okla., yet Monica led all scorers in this game with her seven field goals.

"We stayed at the Jerome hotel, and really, taking part in the national tournament was a wonderful experience," says Monica. "Nashville's Gold-emblyns won the championship, and were they good!"



During the season the Empire Buffet team won eleven and lost six games. Monica played forward. In the mid-west tournament of the AAU, the Empire team beat Union Pacific, in the opener. They were beaten by Commercial Extension of Omaha for second place, but as Commercial could not go to the national tourney, the Empire team was given the chance.

Monica's athletic triumphs are not confined to basketball, but include confined to softball and golf. She was an all-round athlete at the Iowa School for the Deaf. She played four years of softball with her home town team of Grundy Center as first baseman and relief hurler. The career of this team ended swiftly in a peculiar way. Monica was at bat, and ready to make a grand slam, as three runners were on the bases. Just as the pitch was to come, a commotion at the third base drew everybody's attention. The Grundy Center coach had fallen dead from a heart attack! And since that day the town has had no girl softball team.

In swimming Monica has won first prizes in diving and free-style swimming at summer meets in Iowa. She hunts pheasants and goes fishing in Canada with her parents. She owns two purebred riding horses and trained them herself to several gaits. She even fed out some beef steers for market, and has had several purebred Jersey heifers to care for. Her hobbies are sewing, photography and metal-craft work.

But her first love is horses, and if you should pass by Grundy Center during summer vacation days and see a flashy horse and rider on the road, the chances are they would be Lady Lou and Monica.

Left, all-round athlete Monica Kupka is shown with her favorite mount, Lady Lou. Below, Monica (99) as she appeared during the women's basketball tournament in St. Louis.



Flint Team Misses Record In Great Lakes Pin Win

The Detroit Shoe Repair bowling team of Flint, Mich., is the new five-man champion of the Great Lakes Deaf Bowling Association after rolling a near-record of 2808 in the 13th annual tournament held at Detroit the latter part of April. Although this score is only three points under the all-time record of 2811 established by the Detroit Association of the Deaf in the 1937 tournament, also held in Detroit, the Flint keglers won by a proverbial "nose" over the Milwaukee Silent Club which finished with one pin less, in one of the closest finishes in history. Only the tie score rolled by Milwaukee and Detroit teams at Pittsburgh in 1946 surpassed this finish.

Neither team knew how the other was making out as both were in the same squad of 70 teams rolling simultaneously at the huge State Fair Recreation, the only establishment in the world with 70 alleys on one floor.

R. Wahowiak and A. Gardner of the victorious Flint team copped the doubles crown with a total of 1208. Wesley Stevenson of Canton, Ohio, won the singles title with a score of 621.

The only new record established was that for a single game, with Pittsburgh Association of the Deaf No. 1 with a total of 1052, bettering the old record by 50 pins.

Tom O'Connell led the Flint pin-busters to the title by posting a 581 total with Ray Wahowiak and Alfred Gardner right on his heels with identical scores of 580. The other two of the quintet passed the 500 mark, Davies getting 561 and Jacob Oberlin, the sponsor, 506. They started off with a total of 907 in the first game, upped it to 930 in the second and finished with a lusty 971.

Syracuse, N. Y., will entertain the GLDBA bowlers next year. The 1951 event will return to the mid-west with Toledo being selected as the site at the meeting of team captains prior to the start of the tournament. All incumbent officers were re-elected: Herman S. Cahen of Cleveland, president; Larry Yolles, Milwaukee, vice-president; Thomas Hinckley, Syracuse, secretary-treasurer, and E. Berrigan, Syracuse, recording secretary.

The Women's Bowling Association of the Deaf held their tournament in Detroit at the same time with the Cleveland Association of the Deaf No. 1 winning the five-woman event; Mrs. Margaret Fry of Flint and Mrs. Lillian Ellis of Cleveland the doubles, and Mrs. Louise Thom of Akron, Ohio, the singles. The women changed the name of their group from WBAD to American Deaf Women's Bowling Congress.

Central States Softball Play Slated for Louisville

By GEORGE KANNAPELL, *Publicity*

Louisville will be the focal point of all deafdom on the Labor Day weekend this year when the Kentucky city hosts the sixth annual Central Athletic Assn. of the Deaf Softball Tournament. This occasion marks the city's first return to the limelight since the summer of 1946, when the NAD convention was held in Louisville.

Although tournament officials wish to give visitors the best the city can offer in the way of entertainment, softball activities will naturally take most of the three days set aside for the tournament. For this reason, indoor festivities will be crowded into one evening, Saturday, Sept. 3, in the Terrace Room of the Kentucky Hotel, tournament headquarters, situated at Fifth and Walnut Streets.

Louisville will host four large tournaments over the Labor Day week-end. Restaurants may be crowded on Saturday evening, so the local committee, headed by James D. Morrison, has arranged a buffet supper, which will be served at a reasonable cost in the Terrace Room, the doors of which will open at 7 p.m. Those having tickets for the supper will be given reserved seats for the professional floor show starting at 9 p.m., following the crowning of the "1949 Queen of the C.A.D." Separate tickets will be sold to those who do not wish the supper.

Applications for reservations for tournament festivities have been mailed to secretaries of all affiliated deaf clubs of the C.A.D. Applications may also be had by writing to James Morrison, 652 E. 34th St., Louisville 11, Ky. Reservations should be made in advance.

Following is the tentative program for the week-end:

Friday, Sept. 2, 7:30 p.m.—Open House at Louisville Association of the Deaf clubrooms, 306 W. Jefferson St. (Second floor.)

Saturday, 9 a.m.—Softball elimination series begins at Seneca Park, east of Cherokee Park. There will be no admission charge. Chartered buses will leave the Kentucky Hotel every few minutes, between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. Return trip immediately after the end of the series. Time subject to change,

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All Welcome

NO PEDDLERS

depending on number of teams entered. Picnic lunch served at noon.

Saturday, 7 p.m.—Buffet supper, floor show and dancing in the Terrace Room of the Kentucky Hotel.

Sunday, 9 a.m.—Meeting of officers and delegates in the Ship Room at the Kentucky Hotel.

Sunday, 1 p.m.—Semi-finals and finals of softball tournament at Bonny-

castle Field, Norris Pl. and Richmond Dr., which is claimed to be the best softball field in the nation. Admission charge, 75c per person. Trophies to winning teams and outstanding players will be awarded on the field.

If inclement weather makes softball play impossible on Saturday, the tournament will take place on Sunday and Monday.

★ CLUB DIRECTORY ★

Clubs wishing to advertise in this directory should write to The Silent Worker, 982 Grammont Ave., Berkeley 8, Calif., for additional information.

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The Editor's Page

Langer Bill Withdrawn

to know that the bill sponsored by Senator Langer of North Dakota has been withdrawn. This bill, mentioned in the last number of *THE SILENT WORKER*, would have provided extra income tax exemptions for the deaf. Protests from the deaf, themselves, were largely responsible for Senator Langer's withdrawal of the bill.

Education

The deaf in Texas, after some thirty years of fighting to divorce the Texas School for the Deaf from the state board of control and place it under the jurisdiction of the proper educational authority, have finally met with success. The Texas school was recently removed from the charge of the board of control.

In Texas we see an illustration of patience and persistence at work. The Texas Association of the Deaf fought for years against overwhelming odds, and finally won. Those in other places struggling against difficulties should consider the example set by the Texas deaf, and persist in their efforts until they achieve the results they seek for the welfare of the deaf.

The achievement of the Texas Association of the Deaf is due largely to the hard work of two great leaders there—President Louis B. Orrill and Vice President Bill Lucas, who have headed the Association and its political battle for several years.

There have been signs of unfavorable conditions in other schools. The trouble in Ohio has been reported before in these pages. Readers will recall that there has been a strong movement

in Ohio to do away with the state school and place the deaf pupils of the state in day classes, a move which would be disastrous to the deaf children of Ohio. The deaf of the state formed a federation of all their organizations, and have been waging a strong battle to save their school. At this time, the bill for appropriation of funds is before the state legislature, and there are signs that it will pass. If it does pass, it will be another triumph for the deaf.

In Virginia, where an appropriation has been granted for a new school, the deaf are fighting to separate the deaf from the blind. We understand the blind also have an appropriation for a new school, but there is agitation on the part of persons unacquainted with either group to keep the deaf and the blind together, for the sake of economy. There is no similarity whatever between the two groups, or in the methods of providing for their education, which justifies throwing them together in the same school. Only a few schools in the United States still keep the deaf and the blind together, and it is to be hoped that, for the good of both groups, the time will soon come when they have separate schools everywhere.

The activities of the deaf in Texas and Ohio, and probably in Virginia, have shown the great value of proper publicity. Most decisions pertaining to the management of schools are made by politicians who have no knowledge of proper educational methods. They are entirely unacquainted with the deaf. In order to accomplish favorable results, the public must be made aware as to what is needed, and they can be made aware only through publicity.

In Texas, the officials of the T.A.D. flooded the state with printed material and newspaper articles about the deaf and their needs in an educational way. They also made good use of the radio. In Ohio the various organizations of the deaf joined hands to form a federation. The federation secured the services of a noted attorney, Mr. Dale Stump, as legal counsel. Mr. Stump proceeded to cover the state with publicity. A steady flow of printed matter has issued from his office, and he has made full use of the newspapers and radio, and even television. As a result, the people of Ohio seem to be waking up as to the real need in the education of the deaf.

The National Association of the Deaf should be doing for all the deaf everywhere just what has been done by the Texas Association and the Ohio Fed-



eration. It should be in a position to distribute helpful information on the deaf in all parts of the country. It will not be rendering complete service to the deaf until it is able to fill this need for publicity, either through its own office or through public relations agencies. It is up to the deaf of the nation to realize the need and rally to the support of the National Association, strengthening it to the point where it can provide such services.

The N.A.D. Convention

The 21st triennial convention of the National Association of the Deaf has just come to a close at Cleveland, Ohio. From all indications, this was the greatest convention the Association has known, just as it had been predicted it would be. Crowds at the business sessions were double or triple those of the past few conventions.

The experiences at Cleveland indicate a renewed interest in the work of the NAD, and it is to be fervently hoped the deaf of the country will carry on with the spirit so evident at Cleveland. As has been told before, the vital need of the NAD is a home office with a full-time working staff. Only with such facilities can it hope to accomplish the many services it owes to the deaf. It can never secure the funds necessary to establishment of a home office without the united help of all the deaf. With such support, it can gain the support of other people, and growth will be fast. During the short week at Cleveland, over one thousand dollars was added to the Endowment Fund through life membership fees. This is a strong indication of what the deaf can do when they are interested. Let us keep up the interest!

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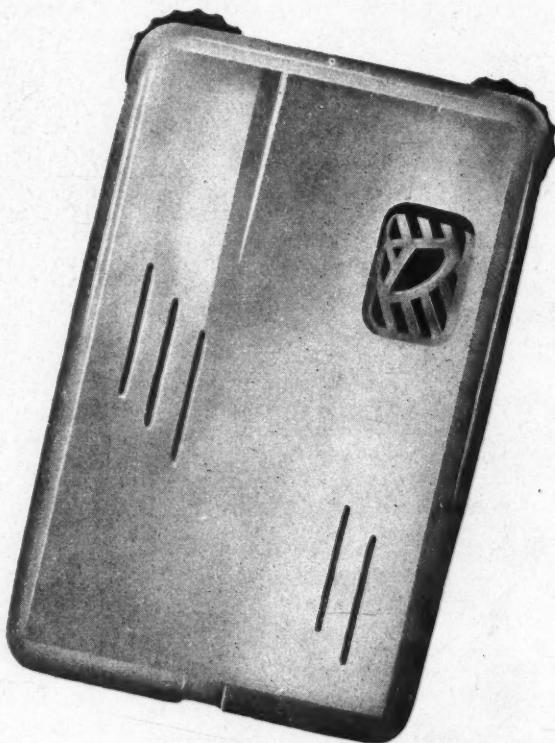
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